IN JANUARY 1843.

WILL be published at the Courier Office,—THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC, bound in Cloth and Gold-lettered Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 6th December 1842.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will be *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 6th Nov. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere need only communicate their wishes to this Office.*

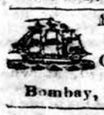
MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON having more than ¾d of her Cargo now on board, will be dispatched immediately. For Freight or Passage, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec 1842.



FOR LONDON.—The Fine Brig *Northumberland*, 317 Tons, Capt. Co ALLIEB. For freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The A. I. barque *Wm. Wallis*, 355 Tons, Capt. LONGSTAFF. For Freight, apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 6th Dec. 1842.

FOR CHINA.—The Fine british built Ship *John Knox*, 510 Tons, Captain R. B. CLELAND having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch—For Freight apply to

GREY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 5th Dec. 1842.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents. Further particulars will appear in a future Advertisement.

LAUD & CO.

Opposite Church Gate, 1st Dec. 1842.

CIRCULR Letters of Credit on London payable in such sums as may suit the convenience of the Holder at *Alexandria, Malta* and other places in the Mediterranean as well as on the *Continent* of Europe, may be had on application at the office of

EBRINGTON AND Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

and may be had on application at the Chamber.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

BOMBAY CHAMMBER OF COMMERCE

for the official year 1841-42.

ALSO

REPORT OF THE COMMERCE OF BOMBAY,

for the year 1841-42.

with tables shewing the extent of Trade carried on with each country and state.

PRICE Rs. 3 EACH.

From the 1st January, 1843.

THE CALCUTTA STAR

DAILY PAPER,

WILL BE

ENLARGED

To equal the size of the largest Daily Paper in India.

SUBSCRIPTION

IN ADVANCE Rs. 42 PER ANNUM.
" " 4 " MONTH.
CREDIT PRICE..... " " "

JAMES HUME,
Proprietor and Editor.

HOPE HALL HOTEL.

AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES.

THE Proprietor respectfully begs to inform the Public, and more especially the Passengers by the Steamer, that the above Establishment is now ready for their reception.

Boat belonging to the Establishment will be furnished on the arrival of the Steamer, and also conveyances for the Passengers and their Luggage.

The Proprietor cannot be responsible for any articles of value, unless particularly specified and given into his charge.

N. B. The present Establishment being especially intended for the convenience of Travellers, every facility will be afforded in the way of supplies or conveyance, on the most moderate Terms.

Mazagon, 6th Dec. 1842.

A CARD.

THE Subscribers to the proposed entertainment to Major *Outram* are requested to meet at the rooms of the Asiatic Society in the Town Hall, this day Tuesday at 4 P. M.

December 6th 1842.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1842. No. 8689.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rates of Discount and Interest charged by the Bank are raised,—viz.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills to.....6½ per Cent.
On Private.....do to.....7½ "

INTEREST.

On Loans and Credits on Company's Paper, Bank of Bombay Shares and Bullion ..... } to 6½ per cent.
On other Security..... 7½

Also that the rate of Interest allowed on Current deposits (subject to no Commission) is raised to 3 per cent, and the notice for withdrawing fixed deposits is reduced from 3 months to 30 days.

By order of the Board,
W. W. CARGILL, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st December 1842.

NOTICE.

H. M.'s 41ST REGT.

BEING under orders for return to *Europe* all claims on the Mess of the Corps are to be sent in without delay the address of the Mess President, care of Mess FRITH AND Co.

Bombay, Nov. 13th 1842.

SILVER TEA SERVICES.—A. B SAVORY & SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, submit the prices of the following TEA and COFFEE SERVICES. The Cottage Pattern is plain, standing on shell feet, the Tea and Coffee-pots with a flower ornament on the lids. The King's Pattern is richly chased. The shape of either is new and elegant.

COTTAGE PATTERN.	£ s. d.	KING'S PATTERN.	£ s. d.
Strong Silver Tea-pot	10 16 0	Strong Silver Tea-pot.	10 15 0
Do. Sugar Basin & Cover..	9 3 6	Do. Sugar Basin & Cover..	9 16 0
Do. Milk Bowl & Cover ...	13 0 0	Do. Milk Bowl & Cover....	13 13 0
Do. Coffee-pot....	13 11 0	Do. Coffee-pot....	13 10 0
Complete....	£46 11 0	Complete..	£47 14 0

A variety of upwards of fifty Tea and Coffee Sets are in the Ware Rooms with every article requisite for the side-board or plate-chest.

Orders should be sent by letter direct to A. B. SAVORY & SONS, London, and the Goods will be transmitted through their Correspondents

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. Merchants, *Bombay*;
Messrs. PARRY & Co. Merchants, *Madras*;
Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE & Co. Merchants, *Calcutta*;
Messrs. FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co., Merchants, *Calcutta*;
who will receive the money for them on delivery.

A pamphlet, with a detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated-ware, &c., illustrated with sixty engravings, is sent for distribution, and may be had free of cost on application at the counting house of either of the Firms above mentioned.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

By Public Auction, this day the 6th Day of December, if not Sold by Private Contract in the interim.

THE UNEXPIRED LEASE OF A HOUSE, held for Ten Years, with liberty to remove the House at the expiration of that period lately occupied by H. F. OWEN, Esq., Gorupdeo, near the Mount, with the Furniture thereto belonging, and a choice collection of Plants.—The Property on view now, and all Particulars known on application to.

PIROM, CARTER & Co., or
ROBERT FRITH & Co.

*** No Catalogues will be published.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, an Assortment of NEW BOOKS, on a Variety of Subjects, viz:—Juvenile and Drawing-room Scrap Books for 1842, The Rhine, Italy, and Greece. Bible Illustrations Young Man's Companion, Common Prayer, Walker, Pronouncing Dictionary, Shakespear's Dramatic Works, Morison's Prayers. Tell Tale Diorama Book of Curiosities, Protestant Annual, Goldsmith's Earths, William the Fourth, Drew's Remains, Carpenters and Joiners, Life of Nelson and Wellington Scotland and Scott, History of England, Views in Ireland, Devon, and Cornwall; Manners and Customs of all Nations, Pleasures, of Human Life, Life of Rev. R. Hill, S. Drews, Buckingham's America, &c. &c.

Together with a Small Quantity of Bohemia Glass ware, best Quills, Patent Leather Shoes, Turkey Figs in bottle, Pieces of Bleached Mulls, Chintz, Parsee's Turbans of very best quality and pattern, a few Pieces of Gunny's Cloth, well adapted for covering the floor, Norwich Shawls of various Texture, Cotton Twist, Wax Candles, Jams and Jelly, a double Barrelled Gun in case by Westley Richards &c.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Any Horses or Carriages offering.

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A large sized Field Officer's Double poled Tent, in good order, pitched on the Esplande.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 13th December, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Auction, at his late residence, Tardeo, the neat and modern Household Furniture of the late Dr. Campbell, together with Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware as also a well built Carriage and pair of well matched Arab Horses, also a Shigram and Horse.

Likewise, a small quantity of Furniture the property of Dr. Burnes, K. H.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Saturday the 10th Instant.

STOVES.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH &. CO. have for Sale at their Rooms, two Patent Olmsted Radiating Stoves, having a very neat appearance in a Room and giving out great heat with complete safety from accident by fire.—Price 100 Rs. each.

THE RAFFLE

FOR Jewelery and Musical Boxes being now filled it will take place on the 15th Inst. at noon precisely. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH &. CO. beg to intimate that any prize falling to a number not paid for will be forfeited; and parties are requested if unable to attend, to send persons to throw for them or otherwise any one present will throw.—Dec. 3rd.

McCABES CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for sale on Commission an Invoice of the above well known maker's, clocks and watches viz. 8 day table clocks, gold and silver Hunting Watches, accompanied with certificates.

RICH LACQUERED AND REAL CHINA WARE.

Comprising work Tables, card and work Boxes Tea Caddies Cigar Boxes, Jos stick Boats a set of six handsome Trays, Back gammon Boards, sets of Ivory Chessmen and Draughts men, China Jars, and Punch Bowls of sizes have just been received by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. for Sale on Commission.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. have received for Sale on Commission, a Case of Broad and Narrow Brim Black and White BEAVER-HATS, by "BICKNELL & MOORE" and by "TOWNSEND" of London.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 15th instant Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Modern Household Furniture Carriage, Horses &c. &c. of the late W. C. BRUCE Esq. at his Bungalow on the Esplanade opposite the Church Gate; the same consists of a neat assortment of Silver Plate, Plated, Queen's and Glassware amongst which are 4 rich Cut Glass Chandeliers, several single and double branch Wall Shades, both with and without Cut Glass drops, one nearly new sett of Jackwood dining Tables for 32 persons, a very handsome Gilt and Buff Dinner service, rich Tea service, Pairs of handsome Sofas with Crimson Silk Damask, Ottoman, Circular, Sofa, Card and side Tables, Chairs with Crimson Damask Cussions, Pair of pier Tables with Marble Slabs, one Cabinet Pianaforte by "Rolfe and Son." Bedroom Furniture, Wardrobes, Cheval Glasses, 4, Post Bed steads, Europe Carpetting, Rugs, a valuable Collection of Books, a Number of Copper, cooking Utensils and a quantity of Europe Plants Tubs and Pots,

And of not previously disposed of by private sale

AT 1 P. M.

The substantial built Bungalow with its sleeping Bungalows adjoining as they now stand in the compound.

AFTER WHICH.

One English Barouche a Pair of Capital going Grey Arab Horses, one spare Carriage Horse, one Chesnut Poney and one Palankeen.

The property will be on view 3 days prior to the day of sale and no Catalogues to be published. No. 5 Forbes Street, 5th Dec. 1842.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Milliner just opposite to *Meyajee Ahmedbhoy* begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations that he has received for Sale on Commission at his shop from Madame Bonny Gentleman's and Lady's Kid Gloves of white and other different colours of the best quality.

Bombay, 6th December 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 1st Dec. 1842.

No 739. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the allowance for the companies of Sappers and Miners be fixed as follows, viz.

Command and stationery allowance.....	Rs. 25
Petty Stores and Lights	8
	Rupees 33

This order to have effect from the 1st instant.

Bombay, Castle, 3d December 1842.

No. 740. Captain G. K. Essine of the 1st Regt. light cavalry, (Lancers) commanding the Poona auxiliary horse is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Neilgherries for a period of one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 741. Lieut. W. S. Simpson of the 19th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlo' to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 742. Captain C G. Rose, of the 19th Regiment native infantry, and Deputy judge advocate general of the Bengal Army is allowed a furlo' to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 743. Lieut. F. Fanning, Assist. Supt. of Bazar's at Poona, is allowed leave of absence from the 5th to the 31st instant, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

No. 744. P. E. Warburton, Deputy assistant adjutant is appointed to act as assistant adjutant during the absence of Brevet major Fawcett, or until further orders.

Captain A. P. Le Messurier of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is appointed acting Deputy assistant adjutant vice Warburton.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
Head Quarters, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Garnauld, dated Kulladgee the 4th ultimo, directing assistant surgeon J. J. Faithful, to afford medical aid to the D. Troop 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

An order by Major General P. Delamotte C. B., dated Belgaum the 24th ult. directing staff surgeon Doig to assume temporary medical charge of the company of artillery, during assistant surgeon Pringle's absence, and appointing civil surgeon Arbuckle to receive temporary medical charge of the 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on the departure of assistant surgeon Sturrock.

An order by Brigadier Hughes C B., dated Malligaum the 24th ultimo, attaching 2nd Grade Hospital apprentice Kesson Sing of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, until the opening of the season will permit him to proceed to Mhow.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize the disbursement of 30 days' subsistence money to each of 2 rejected recruits enlisted for the 3d Regiment N. I., to enable them to return to their native villages.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

11th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant C. N. Treasure, from 1st to 31st December, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

21st Regt. M. N. I.—Lieutenant C. G. Bolton, from 25th Nov., to 31st Dec., to proceed to Belgaum on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 31 December 1842.

1. Under instructions from Government, a committee will assemble in the Remount Lines on Monday the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and allot such horses as may be produced before it by the acting joint Remount agent.

PRESIDENT.

Major P. H. Stephens.....H. M. 14th Light Dragoons.

MEMBERS.

Captain W. J. Ottley .....2d Regt Light cavalry.
Vety. Surgeon G. E. Nixon .....1st Regt. Light cavalry.

Upon the completion of the above duty, the proceedings of the committee (in duplicate) to be forwarded to the adjutant general of the Army, when it will be considered dessolved.

2. The annual Invaliding and Pensioning committee will assemble at the office of the adjutant general of the Army on Monday next the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

PRESIDENT.

Major J. D. Bowne .....10th Regt. N. I.

MEMBERS.

Captain J. H. Chalmers.....Marine Batt.
Lieut. Capt. J. A. Eckford, Actg. Qr. Mr. Marine Battalion.
Supty. Surgeon J. Glen.
Surgeon J. Boyd, Marine Battalion.

The units of the 10th 16th and 19th Regiment N. I. will appear before the Committee on the above day for examination.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed:

An order by major general Sir C. J. Napier K. C. B. dated 28th August last, directing Serjeant Overseer Whittenbury to act as Barrack serjeant, at Poona from the 12th to the 27th August.

An order by major general J. G. Baumgardt, C. B. dated Poona 28th August last directing color serjeant Thomas Jakins of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to act as Barrack Serjeant, at Poona from that date until further orders.

An order by major general R. England, K. H. dated Kurrachee 23d ultimo, pointing assistant surgeon J. C. Trestrail in medical charge of a detachment of H. M. 22d Foot under orders for Sukkur.

An order by colonel J. Shirreff, dated Aseerghur, 23d ultimo authorizing the issue of 30 days, subsistence money to his rejected recruit enlisted for the 23d Regt. N. I. to enable them to return to their native villages.

2. The following transfers are ordered in the regiment of artillery, to have effect from the date of major general W. Gibson's assuming command of the 1st Battalion.

Captain (Bt. Major) J. Lloyd, from 1st battalion to Gol. Battalion.

Captain G. Veadell, from Gol. Bat. to 2d Bat.

3. The general officer commanding the Northern Division of the army; will be pleased to assemble a native general court martial at Deesa, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it; and to nominate an officer to officiate as judge advocate to whom Lists of evidence are to be sent.

All parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the court.

4. With reference to G. G. O. No 744 of the 3d instant, the following arrangements are confirmed:

Lieut. P. R. Warburton, acting assistant adjutant will continue attached to the Northern Division of the army.

Captain A. P. LeMessurier, acting deputy assistant Adjutant General is attached to the Northern Division of the army and directed to join at Ahmedabad as early as practicable.

5. The undermentioned officer have obtained leave of absence:

23d Regt. N. L. I. Lieutenant Colonel W. D Robertson from 8 to 18th December to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

Do. Captain J. Watkin's from 8th to 16th Dec. do do do.

34th Regt. N. I. Lieutenant W. Bullingall from 5th December to 31st January 1843, do do do.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant-General of the Army

Shipping Intelligence

Arrivals.

Dec 2d. Ship Pandora, W. Lunnar, master from Liverpool 23d June.
Do. Ship Agnes, R. P. Davison, master from Calcutta 6th Nov.
Do Brig Corsair A. Fraser, master from China 12th Oct.
Do. Ship Childe Harold, C. Willis, master from London 3d July.
3d. Ship Palatine, G. Gardner, master from Singapore 28th Sept.
4th. ship Forth, T. Powell, master from China 13th Oct.
Passengers—2 natives.
Do. Ship Repulse, T. Marquis, master from Madras 10th Nov.
Do. Steamer Sir J. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master from Sura 30th Dec.
Passengers—48 natives.

Departures.

Dec 2d. E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Aumunjee Moosjee, syrang to Surat.
3d. Do. do. Brig of War Taptee, mr J. C. Strover, master in charge to Karrachee.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS.	PORTS A PROC.	TO SAIL
A Steamer.....	Supt. Indian Navy....	Suez.....	1 Jan
Berkshire.....	Foster and co.....	London ..	5 Jan
William & Ann..	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London ..	10 Dec
Margaret.....	Brownrigg and co	London ..	
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & co.....	London ..	
Broxbournebury.....	Dirom Carter & co....	London ..	1 Jan
Coromandel.....	R. & A. Hormasjee ...	London ..	1 Jan
Maitland	Remington & co	London ..	despatch
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London ..	15 Dec
Mailstaff.....	Skinner & co.....	London ..	4 Jan
Edward	Frith & co	London ..	20 Dec
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Providence.....	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Argyll	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Ann	W & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Leonard Dobbin....	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co....	Liverpool	
Portland.....	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	
Boadicea.....	Foster & co	China	6 Dec
Walker	Woods & co	China	
Morley	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Ardaseer.....	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co	China	
Tyrer	Forbes & co	China	15 Dec
William Shand	Ritchie Steuart & co..	China	10 Dec
Ariadne.....	W. & A Graham & co..	China	
John Grey.....	Campbell Miller & co..	China	
Seringapatam.....	Dirom Carter & co... ..	Singapore	1 Dec
Formosa.....	Campbell Miller & co..	Calcutta..	15 Dec
Kate	Campbell Miller & co..	Calcutta..	23 Dec
Hopkinson	Dirom Carter & co....	Madras ...	
Mona.....	Dirom Carter & co....	Sale	
Boscoolen.....	Frith & co.....		
Champion.....	Skinner & co		
Comarch.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Caledonia.....	Viccajee Mhegjee.....		
Charles	Jursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Westmoreland.....	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichun		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co..		
Scaleby Castle.....	R. & A. Hormasjee....		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Earl of Clare.....	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co....		
John Panter.....	Remington & co		
Candahar.....	McVicar Burn & co ..		
Sterling.....	Higginson & Cardwell		
Kelso	Remington & co.....		
John Brewer.....	Foster & co		
Madonna.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Castle Huntley.....	C Cowasjee & co.....		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Orleans.....	R. & A. Hormasjee....		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co....		
William Bryan	Skinner & co.....		
Intrinsic.....	W & T. Edmond & co.		
John Knox.....	Grey & co		
Wild Irish Girl	Grey & co		
Salisbury	Frith & co.....		
Stirlingshire.....	W & T Edmond & co..		
Ann Martin	W Nicol & co.....		
Euclea	McVicar Burn & co....		
Harmony	D. & M. Pestonjee....		
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co....		
Helen Mar.....	W Nicol & co.....		
Eden	Remington & co		
Token	Forbes & co		
Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co ...		
Lucy Wright.....	McVicar Burn & co....		
Clutha.....	Ritchie Stuart & co....		
Mary	Remington & co		
Zephyr (American)	McVicar Burn & co....		
Julia.....	Ebrahim Cadoo.....		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Stuart & co ...		
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy ...	Motiram Mjaram		
Ternate.....	Forbes and co.....		
England.....	W. and A. Graham & co		
Sophia.....	.....		
Augusta	Nurrangjee Nasserwanjee		
Neptune.....	D. and M. Pestonjee		
Maria	Campbell Miller & co..		
Agnes	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Repulse.....	Remington & co....		
Forth.....	.....		
Agnes.....	.....		
Pelatiah.....	Dirom Carter & co ...		
Childe Harold	Foster & co		
Pandora.....	Frith & co.....		
H. M. S. Druid.			
H. C. Steamer..	Cleopatra, Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" " "	Tender Cardiva		
" " "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldive		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Nov. 22d English Barque Sea Queen, R. R. Harvey, from Singapore 22d October, English Ship Malabar, A. Adam, from Liverpool 16th July, and Arab ship Fattle Barry Nacoda, from Allepee 23d October.

H. M. S. Clio arrived off Cooley Bazar on the 22d inst.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Malabar, from Liverpool—Mrs. Lewis, rev. Lewis, rev. Richards, messrs. Henry Anderson and L. B. Jones, cadets, and master Richards.

MADR...
ARRIVA...
Nov. 25, Barque Sarah, W. F. W...
9th, Coringa 10-h, and Masulipatam ...
Passengers.—Mrs. Ward, and child...
Knox, Esq. major Barnett, 5 Native ...
10 Lascars.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24, Ship General Kyd, E. On-low, ...
Passengers.—J. T. Gillman, Esq. and mr...
Do. Barque Champion, V. Budd, to Coringa.
Do. 25, P. Barque Legerouse, Caillet, to Pon...

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPA...

Arrivals.

December 2d. Lieutenant C. Hervey, 2d European Li... from Vingorla.
Do. do Captain W. Farquhar, 6th Regiment Native ... from Sukkur.
Do. do, Lieutenant B. Kay, 6th Regiment Native Infan... ditto.
Do. do Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, 18th Regiment N... fantry, from Neilgherry
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon Leith, Madras Establishment ... Scinde.
Do. 3d Captain Henry Aston, 19th Regiment Native Infa... 2d Assistant Political Agent, from the Cape of Go... Hope
Do. do Captain H. H. Wans, 28th Regiment Madras Native In... fantry, from do.
Do. do. Cadet H. R Bathway, 11th Regiment Native Infantry from England.
Do 4th. Captain H. B Turner, Engineers, from Mahableshwar.
Do do Ensign b Baird, 23d Regiment Native Infantry, from England.
Do. do. Surgeon C. McLachlan, Nizam's Army, from Aurungabad

Departures.

December 1st. Major W. Jacob, Artillery, to Aden
Do do. Lieutenant J. Wright, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to England.
Do. 2d. Captain J. Runner, Staff to Poonah
Do. 3th. Assistant Surgeon J. Jephson, Staff, to do.
Do. do Lieutenant A. B. Kemball, Artillery, to Ahmednugger
Do do. M Kennedy Engineers, to Poonah

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 3rd. At the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Rorney, Taylor Boyce Esq. to Margaret Ann, second daughter of John Alexander Thwaites Esq. of Knowle Lodge Hampstead.

DEATH.

At Tanna, on the morning of the 4th instant, Mary the beloved wife of mr. R. H. Showell, head accountant of the collector's office, ttat 25 years, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. Her trust was in God.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Mooteeharee, Chumparun, on the 15th November, the lady of William Moran, esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 21st November, at the house of H. Chapman, esq. presidency surgeon, the lady of E. L. Ommanney esq. engineers, of a son.

At Cassipore, Factory, P. Greedpore, on the 18th November, mrs. A. A. Dunlop, of a son.

At Goa, on the 18th November, the wife of W. T. Dodsworth, esq. assistant revenue surveyor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Thomas's Church, Decca, on the 22d October, by the rev. H. R. Sheppard, A. B. Arthur Forde, esq. to Mary Anne, second daughter of Robert Logan, esq. Seafield, near Edinburgh, North Britain.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 17th November, by license, at the Old Church, by the Archdeacon, Charles W. Tyler, of the preventive service, to Maria, the only daughter of captain John Curtis, of the horse artillery.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 23d November, by the rev H. Fisher, senior presidency chaplain, dr. W. R. Langstaff, to miss Emily H.C. Blechynden, youngest daughter of the late James Blechynden, esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 21st November, Edward Pixor, esq. aged 20 years 11 months and 10 days.

At Landour, on the 22d October, aged 7 days, Emma Jessie, infant daughter of dr. Murray, horse artillery.

At Calcutta, on the evening of 20 h November, of cholera, mrs. Mary Ann Eyoob aged 54 years; also on the evening of the 22d November, Jacob Eyoob, esq. aged 72 years.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 23d November, William Waddington, late an apprentice in the H. C.'s steamer Enterprize, son of late captain G. Waddington, of Bombay, aged 18 years and 2 months.

At Landour, on the 9th November, Clara, Matilda, the beloved wife of captain E. N. Vigors, H. M.'s 13th (or Prince Albert's) light Infantry.

Near Cawnpore, on the morning of the 6th November, while travelling by dawk from Lucknow, Jane, the beloved wife of captain the hon'ble R. T. Powys, 12th regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 18th November 1842, Lieutenant J. O'Brien of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—If the following will afford your readers gratification, please give it a corner in your next issue.

Being of a lively and humorous disposition, and ever ready to indulge in harmless jest at the expence of friends and acquaintance; I repaired to a certain Government Office in anticipation of enjoying a *bit of fun*, and of being present at the excitement, which, I was told was likely to prevail among the young Assistants who were sadly nettled at the effusions of some wag, who had taken it into his noddle to burlesque them in the morning's issue of the U. S. Gazette.

I arrived at my destination very opportunely, and went direct to the room of the Assistants where were assembled round the desk of my friend Mr. Stork, a motley group of young aspirants after fame, who were vowing vengeance against the unknown writer, and all and each busy in conjectures to discover the person; there were present Messrs. Dandy, Strut, Half starved and Imposition, and each vied with the other in his invectives against the writer unknown. Mr. Dandy said it was a damned shame, he was surprized the Editor was not ashamed to give insertion to such stuff, and, that, if he found the Author to be of his department, he would exert lungs and limbs towards his *destruction!* Mr. Imposition said it was a great provocation, and that it was *indeed* a great provocation and a *downright* imposition.—Mr. Stork was vehement in his indignation, and even went the length of accusing a poor harmless being whom he loaded with all kinds of invective—Mahamed Jaffer, the person in question protested his innocense with all the eloquence he possessed, now and then supplying the want of some words by Hindoostanee ones—Mr. Stork not satisfied with M. Jaffers explanation M. Jaffer felt his ire rise, and became quite "Obstropulous," and I thought would have annihilated the splindle shanked creature, had my friend Pennilees not appeased his wrath by mild and persuasive eloquence, in which he is an adept. Mr. Strut next tried to come paddy over M. Jaffer, who with a determined look and a clenched hand, told him very plainly, that, he had only to repeat what he had said, when he would ram his fist down his throat. Mr. Strut did not think it advisable to stay another minute after this. Mr. Dandy was silenced in the same manner, and I was told that he was so choked with rage, that, he could not swallow even a glass of water. I was highly gratified at the scene and was on the point of leaving them, fearing that the intention, of my visit may be suspected, and I be made the victim of their fury, when I was stayed by Tom Whitelies, who told me that Mr. Stork had hired the Assistence of Dog killers to make mincemeat of Mahamed Jaffer I bade my friend adieu, and proceeded to see what more amusement could be got elsewhere.

I next proceeded to a department abovestairs, where were congregated in a small room a number of embryo Politicals, whom I joined and was inwardly pleased to find that here as in the other place, the excitement was as great, the all engrossing topic of conversation being the impropriety of giving insertion to such stuff. I contributed my mite of gab, and observed that as the field for the exercise of such talents was now opened, they should not be surprized to see themselves figuring in print too, whereupon a great deal was said about what they would do &c. At length one of the most energetic of the conclave arose and proposed the following resolution Proposed by Mr. Lall Shertha and seconded by Mr. Polypheamus. That the Editor be called upon for an explanation in case any letter appears against this department. Proposed by Mr. Hop-and-go-one seconded by Mr. Mole alias Quizzing-glass, and carried unanimously:

That, in the event of any thing appearing derogatory to the character or in any manner reflecting on the private Acts of any member of this department, we all go in body armed with weapons for the purpose of inflicting severe chastisement on the Editor.

t down stairs again and while
nk's desk, near whom sat Baba
s seen offering the poor lad con-
er before seen this personage, (*for
ed!*) and the oddity of his features
tion for a considerable time I was
ver whence the mouth took its rise,
st sight from behind the ears, but I
d from this uncertainty when he yawn-
I saw the Jaws of an alligator opened
victim. I felt much inclined to laugh
smothered it and went away highly
the sport of the day.

Yours obediently,
PHILO TATLER.

ovember 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

R SIR,—I am given to understand that a Re-
is about to take place in the beginning of next
, and that many if not all the Commanders of
a Vessels are deterred from entering their Boats,
n a reason on some former occasion having been
signed by their employers for cutting their emolu-
ments, that as they could afford to sail Boats for
cups they could by the same token bear clipping, which
was accordingly done and since that period the beau-
tiful sight of seeing some 20 or 30 Boats starting with
all their beautiful and various rigs has been put
an end to. Such at least has been the reason assign-
ed by one Gentleman and from what I can learn is
the same with all, I cannot therefore close this, without
remarking that a stop has been put to a very imposing
amusement and at a Presidency too, possessing as
fine a Harbour as any in the world with a commer-
cial import unsurpassed by any other on this side the
cape,—Shame! shame! shame! if true? ! !

I am dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
BARNY BUNTLIN.

3rd December 1842.

NOTIFICATION.

Addledabad, 1st December, 1842.

His Most Gracious Majesty, Edward the Firs', of Addledabad, Emperor of British India, is pleased, in his gracious goodness,—to direct the publication of the following chit,—which, translated into the Addle Language, has been transmitted to their Serene Highnesses the Princes, and Chiefs to whom it is addressed, and circulated generally throughout Addledabad.

By order of His Majesty Edward the First of
Addledabad.
(Signed) BRIPPS
Secretary of State.

From His Most Excellent (*sic*) Majesty, Edward the First of Addledabad, to Prince Doemtight and all the Kitmagars, Duffledars, Jacktars, Riffraffdars, and Inhabitants of Addledabad.

MY UNCLE, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS.

Our Victorious Army returns with the Cooking Pots of Buddlepee, in joy and pomp from Ratsinhgta, and the destroyed Cook House of the Illustrious Babojee gives a squint at the ruins of Itsallfun.

The Insult of ten thousand years is at last stonehenged.—The Cooking Pots of Buddlepee, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest trophy of your national glory; the proof of your magnanimity,—and superiority in *cooking* all the other nations, beyond the Sudni.

To you, my Uncle, Prince Doemtight,—To you, Princes and Chiefs of Fuddle dug, of Splityoursides, of Halwa and Burfee, I shall commit these glorious Cooking Pots as trophies of successful war.

You will yourselves, with all honor, transmit these Cooking Pots through your respective Bobajee Khanas to the restored temple of Guzzlewell.

The Chiefs of Stuffemfull shall be informed, at what time our Victorious Army will first deliver the Cooking Pots into their guardianship, at the foot of the Babajee Khana of the Jeltus.

MY BROTHERS, RELATIVES COUSIN COUSINS SISTERS SONS, AND FRIENDS,

I have ever been touched in the upper story, and relied fully on your attachment to the Addledabad Government.—You see how worthy it proves itself of your devoted affection, for having an eye to the *main* chance, and the good things, eatable, of this life,—exerts the power of its arms to restore to you the Cooking Pots of Buddlepee, so long the memorial of subjection to the Snahgffus.

For myself *circumlocutified*, and *samyfied* in interest and feeling,—I regard, with all your own bombastic furiotic imagination, the high achievement of our heroic corps D'Armee,—casting its reflections alike upon you and me.

To preserve any kind of Fruit, let alone the union of our two countries, it is necessary to have Cooking Pots.—The constant object of my thoughts is Rowlands Macassar and the Union (who'll join the union?) of our two countries.—Thro' your having joined the Union, has our Army waved it's triumphant standards over the ruins of Itsallfun and planted them in the Bobajee Khana of Barlow the cook.

May that inordinate quantity of sense, which has hitherto manifestly shewed itself in all my proclamations, still continue with me. "I'm done and tolerably you've cooked me, but tho' in an awful stew, there's a little left to hash; but take care ye, how you get into my dish—Flareup and join the Union,—For "Est Omnes Ambulator" Its all Walker.

(Signed) EDWARD OF ADDLEDABAD.
True Copy.
PETER SUOOKS, Ass. Secretary.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 25th Madras 26th Delhi the 28d and Agra the 26th ultimo.

We understand that the authorities in Egypt had been fully forewarned by his Lordship, the Governor General, of the probability of an intermediate Steamer being despatched to Suez, on the 15th October.

The Mails of the *Zenobia* not only met with no delay in consequence at that place, but a powerful steamer was actually in waiting for them at Alexandria.

We shall be curious to hear the effect produced on the public mind at home by the intelligence so transmitted, which we apprehend will have reached London about the 18th or 19th November.

We have received letters from Singapore by the *Forth*, by which we regret to learn the total loss of the Ship Harmony of Greenock bound from Manilla to this Port, with a cargo consisting of 10,000 peculs of sugar. She struck on a reef situated in Lat. 12° N. Long: 113° 45 E. said not to be laid down in any Chart. The crew returned to Manilla.

A Meeting of the Hon'ble the Justices will be held to day for the purpose of electing a Chairman in succession to W. Howard Esq. who has vacated on being appointed acting Advocate General.

We regret to announce the death of Captain L. M. McIntyre, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment.

The fourth Sessions of the Supreme Court, commenced on Saturday the 3rd Instant before the Honourable the Chief Justice, when the following Gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM ESCOMBE ESQ. *Foreman.*

William Church Esq.	Archibald Spens Esq.
Robert Wigram Crawford Esq.	John Harkness Esq.
Thomas Callandar Donald Esq.	Ball Gungather Shastree Esq.
William Frith Esq.	Ragoba Jewajee Esq.
Thomas Lancaster Esq.	Hurrichunderjee Narronjee Esq.
Edward Lyon Esq.	
John Grant Malcolmson Esq	Munmohuudass Davidass Esq.
Archibald Smart Esq.	Framjee Rutonjee Moos Esq.
John Snaith Woolley Esq.	Cursetjee Jamsetjee Esq.
Thomas Robert Richmond Esq.	Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia Esq.
Charles Binny Skinner Esq.	Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba Esq.
Robert Holmes Esq.	

It will be observed from the following that the number and nature of the cases for trial befor the present Sessions renders it the heaviest we have had to report during the present year.

FELONIES.

Framjee Jamsetjee, Murder.

Larkia Bomah, Robbery, with beating and personal Violence.

Khetsee Poonsee, Bhowla Taj Mahomed, Juveer Seedee, Jaffran and Ranee, Stealing in a Dwelling house.

George Williams, Burglary.

George Williams, Receiving stolen property knowing them to have been stolen.

John Peterson, Larceny.

John Durant, Stabbing with intent to maim, disfigure, disable or to do some grievous bodily harm

Mullick Ibrahim, Alloo Vurroo and Hasham Mahomed, Stealing in a Warehouse.

Praga Goolabchund, M. No. 1 Attempting to poison with intent to commit murder.

Praga Goolabchund, M. No. 1. Administering poison with intent to murder.

Mahomed Yacoob, for fraudulently appropriating two newspapers.

Waga Dhurramdass and Heera Atmaram, Larceny from their master.

Luxumon Dadjee, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's Rupees.

Ezeh Wulloo and Bapoo Shaikh Husson, Larceny.

Chuttaorbhooj Nanjee, Breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein.

Peter Campbell, Larceny.

Hurrichund, Ballajee, Lallajee, Gopalljee, Kuchra, Wadda, Appa, Jewa, and Balloo Heeroo, Larceny.

William Condon, Thomas Williams, Martin Kelly, and James Newman, Murder.

Dhondee, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's Rupees.

Mahudoo Macoonda, and Siddoo Soobhanjee, Stealing in a dwelling house to the value of 50 Company's Rupees.

MISDEMEANORS.

Praga Goolabchund, F. No. 8. Attempting to poison with intent to commit a felony.

Moteelall Purshotum roy Moteeram, Pranjeewundass, and Nundlall Girdhurlall, Subornation of perjury.

Byramjee Hormusjee, Shapoorjee Byramjee and Dadabboy Nasserwanjee, For burying a body which came by an un-natural death.

Tenders were received yesterday at the office of the Superintendant of the Indian Navy for the conveyance of H. M. 41st Regiment from Kurrachee to England—when, as might have been expected, there were offers of tonnage in abundance for the Service.

There are several versions of THE SOON in circulation—some say it consists in full Batta for all the Officers in the Presidency irrespective of the distance at which they may be stationed—others again declare that it is to consist in permission to have an *edging of Gold Lace round the Military Cap*—we think the latter "a weak invention of the enemy," and do not adopt it, without further confirmation.

DINNER TO MAJOR OUTRAM.—We have been requested to intimate, that a meeting of Gentlemen, wishing to subscribe to a proposed entertainment to Major James Outram, previous to his return to England, will take place in the Reading room of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, at 4 o'clock P. M. *this day*, and we trust to see it fully attended. There is no one whose career has been more distinguished than that of the gallant Officer to whom it is proposed to do honour, and it has fallen to the lot of few, in establishing so high a character, so absolutely to attract not only the admiration, but the personal attachment and regard of his associates, as well as the confidence and love of those entrusted to his charge. Amongst the former there has been no place for jealousy—amongst the latter, none for fear. It is gratifying to know that the object of the promoters of the entertainment has nothing in it in the most remote degree connected with politics or Government, and we are happy to have it in our power to make this declaration, as we fear the remarks of our contemporary of the *Times*, in his issue of Saturday last, might lead some to suppose that, under the mask of doing honour to a gallant soldier and honest man, it was intended to cast reflections upon the acts of Government. We are able to assert on the best authority, that such has never for one moment been the object of the party—it is purely intended to do honour to one to whom honour is due, and we trust to see the proposal carried through in a manner worthy of the man.

SIMLA GENERAL ORDER *16th Nov.* 1842.—There are so many illnatured people in the World, that we shall not at all wonder to find, some malicious observations made ere long, by the Press of India, upon the late General Orders of our gallant Governor General, Lord Ellenborough. It is impossible to please every body, but we think that if a great many are not gratified by the announcement of His Lordships behests, there is no gratitude to be found in this vile world. Is there nothing, we would respectfully ask, in double batta---and a whole year's furlough? It would be an insult to the common sense of the Army, to answer so plain a question, ourselves, whilst there are, at least, 130 officers and soldiers, deeply impressed by the truth of the affirmative of the proposition.

Now, we should like very much, if we thought ourselves equal to the task, to consider this Extraordinary Gazette announcement, in a philosophical and political point of view, seeing the vast national importance of its subject matter---but we distrust our own powers, and incline to leave such considerations to the more erudite Historian of Great Britain's glory, and the discomfiture of the Affghans.

The order for the "triumphal march" of the Gates, naturally arose in the following manner.---The Gates of the Temple of Somnaut, were evidently durable, good, serviceable gates—we do not find it mentioned in the General Orders, how long they had been standing before Sultan Mahomed took a fancy to them "*in the year A. D.* 1024;" but of this we are informed that they have been *aliens* for 800 years and upwards, but we should think they ought to have been *naturalized* in half that time—In England, although Oak is considered a very durable timber, we do not believe, a pair of gates, could be found, of the time of William the conqueror—and of this we are quite certain, that if, during that reign, our Norman Ancestors had ravished a pair of gates from our Saxon forefathers, the lapse of time, would have operated as good title to the present possessors—and any idea of having them marched back from one extremity of Great Britain to the other, in solemn procession, in order to have them hung up once more or their *old hinges*, would never occur to any of Her Majesty's present advisers, Conservatives though they be. In this respect for ancient vested right, however, Lord Ellenborough, is in advance of his political party—and in our estimation, he has fully entitled himself to be President of the Society of antiquaries on his return to Europe.

Well, then, the Gates being good gates, and venerable relics of antiquity besides, and being quite at the disposal of His Lordship, and the troops being unencumbered by baggage, and wanting exercise on their return to India—and the workings of conscience instigating him, as an honest man, to make restitution of the stolen property to its rightful owners—Lord E. resolved on having the gates restored to what he terms, "the country of his adoption---"this could not well have been accomplished without an order—and the order could not well be complied with, without the necessary complement of Officers and Soldiers and they could not well travel with a pair of old Gates on their backs without double Batta, and so on, and so forth—etcætera. This may not be a very philosophic al mode of treating of the "Rise and Progress" of this Order for the Triumphal Procession of the Somnauth Gates, but we fancy there is some truth in it notwithstanding.

We do not like to anticipate the "*Overland Tour*," of the Gates, which is sure to issue, next year from Colburn's or Murray's; otherwise it might be curious to speculate upon the subject, and to describe (always by anticipation) the various effects wrought by the apparition of the Gates, at the halldoors of each of the Chiefs, who are to be favored with a sight of the sacred relics.

By some people, the noble Lord, will be considered a second Samson, greatly superior however to the former of that name, who only carried the Gates of Gaza, a *moderate* distance, whilst the powerful man who undertakes the feat in one day, is about to transport the Somnauth Gates to an *immoderate* distance.

Others, who have not as much brains, as His Lordship, fear that the restoration of the Gates will do little more than remind the Hindoos and Mussulmans, of their ancient feuds, and thereby recal into active life, some of the hostility of former feeling. Ignorant folk *will* always to the end of time, force their crude notions upon the consideration of men of sense—otherwise we cannot account for this passion for cavilling at measures emanating from the Governor General, and which the ordinary mind of man, or the mind of ordinary man, cannot comprehend.

Then, there are others, who feel a satanic delight in tearing the Proclamations of His Lordship to pieces, denying them merit as compositions, and even descending to verbal criticisms, as if Grammar and Logic, were necessarily to be found in State Papers.—We pity such delusions, His Lordship has been long enough in India, to disabuse their minds of such unstatesmanlike impressions. To such narrow minded, microscopic critics, it will be a matter of triumph to detect "My Lord," describing the time in which those "illustrious trophies of victory were taken by Suttan Mahmond, as being *in the year A. D.* 1024—This may be cavilled at as an unnecessary repetition, giving the latin phrase and its translation, for the benefit of those unskilled in the Dead Languages.

There are so many points in this General Order on which we should wish to observe, that we feel compelled to postpone its further consideration for the present.—We cannot however omit to Notice that the *marplots* have already set afloat a report very generally believed, that the sandal wood has long since been replaced by a more vulgar material, and that the celebrated Gates have ceased to *creak* for ages.

There are others who say that the Temple of Somnauth has of late years been very much profaned, by being degraded from its former dignity as a place of worship, and that it is now devoted to the very *lowest* purposes, rendering any restoration of its gates, under present circumstances perfectly ludicrous, and likely to subject all parties concerned to the supreme contempt and derision of the Natives—however this may be, certain it is that Lord Ellenborough will not ask any body's opinion upon the subject, but act according to his own views—he has proved himself a greater man than Cæsar—who "*came* and *saw* and conquered" but my Lord than cæsar without coming in time, or seeing anything but a returning triumphant Army, is enjoying all the glories of an Ovation.

He has indeed been, throughout his short career in India, the *Enfant gâté*, the spoilt child of Fortune.

THE BELVIDERE.—The *Hurkaru* of the 25th ultimo, which reached us yesterday, contains some very pertinent comments upon a letter published in the *Englishman* received from his Bombay Correspondent respecting the burning of the Belvidere. We do not for a moment question the propriety of the animadversions contained in the *Hurkaru*, on the contrary, we think that Journal takes a good common sense view of the subejct, so far as the facts apear disclosed in the letter to the *Englishman*—but we do not consider the conduct of Mr. Gilder in the reprehensible light, in which our Calcutta Cotemporary has been led to view it. We, who are on the spot, and hear more of the matter than has appeared in print have seen no cause to impeach the conduct of Mr. Gilder with respect to the part he has taken for the detection of the conspirators, if any conspiracy really exist—Mr. Gilder's character has hitherto been an excellent one—and we believe he is as little chargeable, as ourselves, with any desire of possessing himself of the Reward offered for the detection of the incendiaries. We have been hitherto prevented, by a sense of fairness to the accused parties, from at all canvassing the merits of a question so important in its results—and we feel ourselves still constrained to observe comparative silence upon the subject, until the investigation shall have closed, and the accused either freed from suspicion, or handed over for trial to the Supreme Court. However we see no impropriety in reprinting the observations of the Hurkaru, as they tend to show the deserved execration with which Incendiarism, and all concerned are viewed by men of mind and education, uninfluenced by personal considerations.

Subsequently to our remitting to paper the remarks, which we published on Wednesday, on the subject of the *Belvidere*, we find, that the advice with which we concluded our article, to all parties concerned "to walk warily in this matter," is but too necessary. The proud heart, it appears by an extract from a letter published in the *Englishman*, has, as we anticipated, brought forth an informer, in the very questionable shape of an avowed accessory before the fact.

It would seem, that the offer of a large reward has induced a Mr. C. D. Gilder, to come forward, and make an avowal that he was cognizant of the intended destruction by fire, on the High Seas, of the *Belvidere* before she sailed from Bombay, and that he did send a letter under the signature Q. to the Editor of the *Bombay Price Current*, intimating such intention. The Editor of the Bombay journal, very properly, paid little attention to such communication, thinking it perhaps either a hoax, or a secret attempt to involve him in a prosecution for libel. Mr. Gilder asserts, that he threatened to inform the Police at the time, when he received this information himself of the intended crime, but that he was deterred from so doing, by the threats of the *Bhatia* (his informer) who declared, that he would deny on oath that he ever made such a statement. But Mr. Gilder insists that he communicated the intended crime to a public journal, and although the journalist could not safely publish such a communication pointing at individuals, yet Mr. Gilder appears to have reconciled his conduct to his own sense of duty! Now, with respect to the fact, that Mr. Gilder did not communicate the circumstance of the Bhatia having made to him the proposal to insure on the *Belvidere*, at the same time intimating, that it was the intention of the charterers to destroy the vessel, he might not have attached much importance to it, and might have thought, that he had fulfilled his duty by an anonymous communication. Few men have public virtue sufficient to urge them to the invidious office of an informer. Few men, either, like to believe unpleasant predictions, and we should be inclined to make every allowance in the present case, had there not been this concomitant circumstance—that when the ship in question was known to have been burned, not a syllable was whispered of arson, by the party now coming forward, until the offer of a large reward for the discovery of the incendiaries. Then, and not till then steps forward the party abovementioned, and boldly exclaims. "I told you so!"

We cannot but ask what judgment must be formed, where a party, by his own statement, can transquilly behold "a doomed ship"—his own word—quit her port, satisfied in his own conscience, with having made a most futile and contemptible attempt to save her by transmitting an anonymous warning to the editor of *The Price Current*! We make no comment upon all this. It unfortunately speaks too plainly to admit of exaggeration. We state the fact as it is stated by the party himself, and that we can thus state it, when that self-same party comes forward to claim a reward, is indeed astonishing.

But the matter has not to be decided by our tribunal, nor can it rest upon the decision of the press, though the press may put the plain and simple question, to which if the party whose conduct is now under consideration, can satisfactorily reply will stand him in much stead. Why, having such good cause of suspicion of arson, as he alleges, did not he come forward and make his statement to the Police, as soon as the news of the fate of the unfortunate vessel reached Bombay? and not having so done *then*, why does he do so *now*? We are aware of the ground upon which we tread, and not from any fear of the Supreme Court, and the Law of Libel, but from respect to the right, that every man ought to be protected in, of being deemed innocent until proved to be guilty, we refrain from further remark until such investigation be instituted as the case imperatively calls for."

Since the publication of our last monthly Summary we have been assured that a portion of BUSYBODY'S letter to JOHN BULL, is "calculated to give much pain" to a gentleman, whose conversion to the Protestant faith, formed the subject of some cursory observations. We think we can answer for the writer of that letter, that he never intended, in that or any other instance, to use the monthly Summary as a vehicle for wounding private feeling—and that the objectionable passage referred to, was written with quite opposite intentions. Of ourselves, we know not hing whatever of the Reverend gentleman, and cannot therefore be fairly charged with a desire to wound the feelings of one of whose existence we had not previously heard—and all that BUSYBODY can honestly be charged with doing in the matter, is having adopted the following from the *United Service Gazette* of the 15th ultimo,

"We are given to understand a Roman Catholic Priest, by name Fre Mariano, at Belgaon, who has been for some time at the Presidency, has become a convert to Protestantism; and that the consternation which it has caused among st the Roman Catholics was so great, when the intelligence arrived here, that the Vicar, whose office it is to superintend the subject of such wonder and surprise to many, was ordered off by the Bishop to Belgaon, but before his arrival his Reverendissima Fre Mariano was united in matrimony to a fair one who was to become the sharer of his future joys and sorrows."

From the above it will be seen that the facts were narrated in another paper, 15 days before our Summary was printed and no contradiction whatever appeared in any of the Journals of this Presidency—*Busybody* saw nothing offensive to *any body* in the article in question, and being irreclaimably addicted to treating matters with most culpable levity, he added some of his own coloring to the picture presented by the *U. S Gazette*. This he conceived he might do with impunity, in a form of epistolary communication, wherein gravity and seriousness of description, could not be looked for or expected to be found.

Now, however, that our version of the story has been contradicted, and that we have been put in possession of the true circumstances of the case, we hasten to set matters right so far as we can, and to apologise to the gentleman whom we have offended for having unintentionally said any thing hurtful to his feelings. He has had one advantage arising from our notice, namely, several gentlemen of high character, and eminent for piety, have come forward to assure the public through us, that the motives by which he was actuated in leaving the Church of Rome, and becoming a Protestant, are creditable to Mr. Anelli in every sense of the word—he has *advisedly* after *due* consideration, renounced the Roman Catholic Church, from a *sincere conviction* of its errors—and with no worldly motive whatsoever. We are informed by authority beyond suspicion or doubt, that Mr. A. *is not married*—and that the Report of his having been lately united to a young lady at Belgaum, originated among some of the lower class of Portuguese in the Belgaum Bazzar. One of our Correspondents says—"Mr A. is a gentleman of good family and of education, and conducted himself with the utmost propriety during his residence at Belgaum—as letters from his late ecclesiastical superiors, and others of his own Church addressed to him, *since* his intention has been known to them, will clearly show, as well as their opinion of him as a gentleman and a Priest."

The above and several other similar testimonials of character and respectability which have reached us, have been elicited by the incautious publication alluded to—and make ample amends we should think, for the annoyance occasioned by the circulation of an idle Bazaar report.—We hope Mr. A will so feel it, and that he will exonerate us from all imputation of personality, or malicious intention.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1842.

By direction of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the Honorable the Governor in Council re-publishes for general information, the following General Orders, issued by His Lordship, under date the 16th ultimo, on the subject of the recovery of the Gates of the Temple of Somnauth, from the Tomb of Sultan Mahmood of Ghuzni, and their restoration to that Temple.

By order of the Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Polical Department; Simla, the 16th Nov., 1842.

Major General Nott having, in pursuance of his instructions, removed the gates of the temple of Somnauth from the tomb of Sultan Mahmood of Ghuznee, and brought them with his army to India, the Governor General is pleased to make the following orders, with a view to the secure and honorable transmission of those illustrious trophies of victory to the temple from which they were taken by Sultan Mahmood in the year A. D. 1024.

Major General Nott will select an officer from amongst those who were present at the capture of Ghuznee, to accompany the gates of the temple to Somnauth, and to communicate with the several chiefs through whose territories the trophies will be carried, for the purpose of making every necessary previous arrangement for their safe reception and transmission, and for the avoiding of confusion on the march.

This officer will receive an allowance of 1,000 Rupees a month.

Major General Nott will likewise select from amongst the officers and soldiers present at the capture of Ghuznee:

These officers and soldiers will form the escort of the trophies from the bridge of the Sutlej to Somnauth.

Captain Herries, of P. A. 43rd regiment, Aide-de camp to the Governor General, and a detachment of the body guard, will accompany the escort.

The officers and soldiers escorting the trophies, will receive double batta during their special service; and all the native officers and soldiers will have one year's furlough granted to them on their return to their respective regiments.

By order of the Right Hon'ble Gov. Genl. of India.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT; SIMLA, THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1842.

The Governor General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter, which, translated into the Hindee language, has been transmitted to the several Princes and Chiefs to whom it is addressed, and circulated generally throughout India.

By order of the itight Hon'ble the Gov. Genl. of India,
T. H. MADDOCK.
Secretary to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.

FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO ALL THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS, AND PEOPLE OF INDIA.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS.

Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth, in triumph from Affghanistan, and the dispoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmood looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee.

The insult of eight hundred years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory; the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus.

To you, Princes and Chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa and of Guzerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war.

You will yourselves, with all honor, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories to the restored temple of Somnauth.

The Chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed, at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej.

MY BROTHERS AND MY FRIENDS,

I have ever relied, with confidence, upon your attachment to the British Government. You see how worthy it proves itself of your love, when regarding your honor as its own, it exerts the power of its arms to restore to you the gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your subjection to the Affghans.

For myself, identified with you in interest and in feeling, I regard, with all your own enthusiasm, the high achievements of that heroic army; reflecting alike immortal honor upon my native and my adopted country.

To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject of the British Government, from the miseries, whereby, in former times, India was afflicted: through that alone has our army now waved its triumphant standards over the ruins of Guznee, and planted them upon the Bala Hissar of Cabool.

May that good Providence, which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now entrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal.

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.
(True Copies.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, Nov. 23.

We did not expect much news this morning and we shall content ourselves with giving as many columns as our time will allow us from the papers brought by the Overland Mail, and as the following are the *news* letters that have reached us since our last we give them without comment; the accident to Lieut. Corsar, 6 4th N. I., is explained as having occurred at the blowing up of Ali Musjid, but we are very happy to say that letters of the 10th mention that he is doing very well, and that there is no fear whatever of amputation of his leg. There are some interesting letters on Affghan affairs elsewhere.

Camp, Chumkunie, 9th November, 1842.

"In consequence of the commissariat arrangements not having been completed, the march of the 1st brigade is postponed until the 11th instant, and that of other brigades a day later.

Camp, Chumkunie, 10th November.

"During the ensuing march it is not intended there shall be any halts made, but as it is possible this rule cannot be observed in the vicinity of the rivers, every detention must immediately be reported to the Assistant Quarter Master General, as likewise a half-weekly report of progress from each brigade."

ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. SALE, K. C. B.
10th November, 1842.

"In obedience to orders, the troops detached in orders of the 8th instant, will march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. General at 5, right in front in the following order:—The 4th and 5th companies sappers and Miners, the advance guard, 13th Light Infantry, Artillery, 4 companies Native Infantry, Jezailchees, H. M's. 3d Dragoons, 3d Irregular cavalry. The rear guard will consist of 1 company Jezailchees and 1 Regiment 3d Irregular cavalry.

Quarter and rear guards of regiments, will, during the day, consist of 20 rank and file, and will be increased every evening at 5 o'clock to 40 rank and file each, with a proportion of Non-commissioned Officers commanded by a European Officer."

Camp, Chumkunie, 11th November, 1842.

"The 2d Brigade will move to-morrow, Lieut. Dawes will order the gun to fire from the camp of No. 6 Light Field Battery, at five, and the troops will be ready to advance at six precisely. Brigadier Tulloch will make all subsidiary arrangements for each day's march. Brigadiers Wild and Tulloch will take measures for the independent protection of their camp to night."

BRIGADE ORDERS BY BRIGADIER TULLOCH.

Camp, near Peshawur, 12th Nov.

The brigade will march to-morrow to Nuosbera.

BRIGADE ORDERS BY BRIGADIER WILD.

Camp, Chumkunie, Saturday, 12th Nov.

The brigade will march to Pubbee this afternoon.

From the above it will be seen, that the 1st Brigade under Sale left Chumkunie on the 11th instant. The 2nd Brigade on the morning of the 12th, and the 3rd Brigade on the afternoon of the 12th, so that on the 13th instant Sale's brigade crossed the Attock, Tulloch's brigade was at Ukora, Wild's brigade at Noushera, and Monteath's brigade at Pubbee. Nott's two brigades were on the same day at Chumkunie. From the order issued by General Pollock on the 10th Nov., you will also perceive that no halts are expected, and, if this is carried out, the 1st brigade may arrive at Ferozepore on the 18th of December, and the remaining five brigades on the five days following. The marches are not long, and it may be accomplished with ease, particularly as three rivers (out of the five in the Punjaub) have brigades of boats across them and the remaining two are fordable. At present each brigade seems to get on well, and if the carriage cattle only keep right, no doubt we shall be with our friends at Ferozepore in good time. There are an immense number of sick which are brought on in different ways viz., on elephants, camels, ponneys, mules, donkeys and bullocks. Dysentery is still carrying many off, and lots, now alive, may not live to see the Sutlej. We are right glad to have our foot again in India; as to the Governor-General sending the Dost back again to Kabul, it is the very worst thing he has attempted since he arrived on the shores of India; he is undoing all that has been done. Shapoor a young son of Shah Shoojah ool-mulk is on the Gaddee, and he, having married a daughter of Ameenoolah Khan, has been acknowledged by nearly all the chiefs now at Kabul. Everything appears quiet and Ukbha Khan has not dared to approach the capital since our arrival. The return of Dost Mahomed will upset the arrangements which appear to have been established upon a co-

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basis, and from which the best results might have been expected; it is very well to show mercy, to economize, and to evince a laudable generosity but to say the least of the act when considering what has been done at Kabul, it is impolitic, thoughtless, and unwise."

HEAD QUARTERS, Ferozepoor, 20th Nov.—"The camp came in to-day, and pitched to the east of the Canton ments. Half a miles or so further east is the infantry of the Army of Reserve. The 3d European regiment arrived to-day and the 3d Buffs will arrive to-morrow. All the Infantry will then be present except the 1st European Light Infantry and the 72d N. I. The Artillery, Horse and Foot, now at Loodianah are expected about the 5th or 6th proximo. The Cavalry (Lancers and 7th Light,) is within a day's march."

The following is a continuation of the Lahore news we have lately been enabled to give. We regret we have not yet persuaded our informant to depart from the time honored custom of Hindoostan of forwarding these Ukhbars by private hand, which will account for their dates being so old; but we do not despair of inducing him to commit them to the care of John Company's Post office notwithstanding the fears he seems to entertain of the consequences of such a step to him should it lead by any possibility to his identification.

Lahore, 17th October.—An Urzee was received and read in Durbar from the Ukhbar Nuvees of Jellalabad, that the British troops having completely destroyed the land of the Afghans, were about to return to Jellalabad, and were suffering much from sickness. It was also stated that Sirdar Mahomed Ukhbar Khan had reached the neighbourhood of Bameean and was busily engaged in collecting troops, and that very great dissatisfaction was expressed by the Afghan chiefs at the destruction dealt out to the public buildings of Kabul by the English. Maharajah Shere Singh remarked that certainly he could not understand what object the Sahebloges could accomplish by acting as they had done in this manner.

October 18th.—Davee Deeall, a newphew of Dewan Sawun Mull, presented himself with a Hoondee for 25,000 Rs. and the results of the commission which had been sent to his uncle. The Hoondee was made over to Mishr Belee Ram Khuzanchee for realization while the budjet of commission was opened and displayed, amongst other items were several pairs of shawls worth 50,000 Rs. each. They were made over to Mishr Atmaram, with orders to set them apart as a portion of the present to be offered to the Nuwab Governor General.

October 19th.—Orders were despatched to the Kardar of the Jullender Doab to prepare and send without delay, 5,000 muskets with flint locks; after which the Maharajah rode out to the Anar gullee, and inspected the artillery.

October 20th.—The resident Vakeel of Ferozepoor sent intelligence that the Commander in Chief was about to leave the Hills of Shumla for Ferezepoor, that vast stores of ammunition with troops of all kinds and heavy guns were daily arriving from Hindostan, and that the Governor Generaal was himself expected in November. He was enjoined in reply to keep the Sirkar regularly informed of all that was passing in that part of the world.

October 21st.—A letter was written to Sultan Mahomed Khan of Peshawur brother of Dost Mahomed Khan, complaining of the disorganized state of his Haqua and enjoying him to dispense justice equally amongst the Hindoos and Mussulmans.

October 22d.—Mr. Dela Roche presented himself at the Durbar and stated that he was preparing a road from Umritsir to Lahore and required funds; 500 Rs were ordered to be disbursed on this account. Enquiries were made respecting General Ventura and the Maharajah was informed that he was still in Europe, and that a child had been born to him since his dedarture.

Now that the bustle and turmail of Military operations are over, and that we have, by the happy release of all the prisoners lately in the hand of the Affghans, the means of obtaining authenticated accounts of all the extraordinary events which have naturally excited such intense interest, and which are necessary to fill in the comparatively meagre outline which has yet been furnished to the public, we may with good reason look forward to most interesting disclosures regarding late events in Kabul, and we shall make it our especial business to collect such in every quarter from which we are likely to obtain good information; even in the short extracts and letter we now present to our readers, from sources on which we may depend with much confidence, we can already catch a glimpse of the real state of affairs. The extracts regarding the situation of Dr. Berwick, and his party at Kabul, afford specimens of the nature of the treatment suffered by the prisoners *there*, while the letter which follows, gives a clue to the accounts which have been spread abroad of the feelings that prevailed amongst the other prisoners at Lughman. Many a misrepresentation will have to be corrected, many a fact will come to light which will lose nothing of its interest by the time which has elapsed since its occurrence, and which we deem it the duty of all concerned to lay before the public in the most prominent manner available. From the epithets bestowed on Ukhbar Khan in a letter which has appeared in the *Englishman*, and is stated to be from one of *his* prisoners direct, we should incline to the belief that much of what we have heard respecting their good treatment was exaggerated; but on this subject we will say nothing until the real facts are fully before us; of one circumstance, however, we are well assured and it is that much injustice has been done (through ignorance) in many instances & to numerous individuals, and that time alone can work the corrections due to those who have suffered by the errors and misrepresentations which have occurred. One instance we have already been made acquainted with, and we have much pleasure in making the facts known in justice to the Officer who so generously volunteered his services in aid of sick and wounded whom it was the intention of the General to leave at Kabul, and who has, we are informed and are happy to learn, been strongly recommended to Government. It has been generally supposed, and stated, we believe in more than one paper in India, that Dr. Campbell had voluntarily remained behind on the departure of the army, but our information is to the effect that although he did offer his services in the first instance, he withdrew the offer after the murder of the Envoy. Dr. Berwick promtly and gallantly stepped forward and volunteered to undertake this duty with the almost certain prospect of death before him and received the thanks of the General. An Assistant being absolutely required, and no one having offered to remain, it was ordered that lots should be cast, and singularly enough the lot fell on the same Dr. Campbell, whose life was in all human probability saved by this fortuitous circumstance. We now present the Extracts which have been placed at our disposal with an assurance most gratifying to us, as it will be to our readers, from our friend that more ample details are to follow. On the letter regarding Lady Sale we shall at present make no remarks; but at the same time that we request the earnest attention of our readers to its contents, we cannot avoid offering an opinion that Lady Sale seems to have been placed by her friends in a somewhat similar position to that of Capt. Souter, as we cannot suppose her Ladyship ever intended her private letters to be published, and many of the statements in them have no doubt been made public on mere hearsay authority, and were probably never even penned by Lady Sale.

"Dr. Berwick the Surgeon to the late Envoy who so creditably volunteered to remain behind with the sick and wounded, left cantonments on the last day of the year, accompanied by three other Officers, and all the sick and wounded in Kajavas. The arrangements were not finally completed till the afternoon, and it was not till 9 o'clock at night that all the party reached their destination in safety. This was a mud fort, on the bank of the Kabul river, at the western outskirts of the city. The party were looted and plundered by the Gilzyes on the road, and but for a heavy fall of snow that continued all that day and night, they might have suffered more severe treatment. There were about 400 Sepahees and fifty Europeans in all."

"The snow had continued without intermission all night, and the cold was intense, and the poor sepahees had to remain in the Kajavas till morning. On being mustered, many were missing, who were afterwards found buried under the snow. They had got out and, unable to crawl back, were frozen to death. Every means were now employed to make the poor men comfortable by fires, warm clothing &c, yet withal, morning afternoon, night, ten and twelve men were found under their rusaes could and stiff, in the sleep of death, frozen during the night with the severe cold. Dr. B's party put up in a small room above the innergateway, behind which was a dark back room, with two loop holes at the roof, merely rendering darkness visible, and which were closed up with pieces of glass to exclude the cold and snow This was their bedroom. The cold was intense, every kind of liquid froze, and so much so that in the morning it was a solid mass of ice. Their very breath froze on their beards! If a bottle was left out at night filled with water, it was found in the morning shivered to pieces and a solid model of the bottle in ice in its stead! The bottles consisting of liquid medicines all burst, so that in a short time their stock of medicine was much reduced."

"It now came to the ears of the party that the Sirdars had sworn on the Koran that not a feringee should leave the country alive. Dr. Berwick, at much personal risk, made his way back into contoument, and reported this to General Elphinstone. The reply was, "it is very melancholy news, but there is now no help for it." * * *

"The *cantonments were doomed*! At length the troops marched and proofs of their disasters daily exhibited themselves in the wretched objects that came creeping into the fort, frost bitten in the most dreadful manner. Ten or twelve of these poor creatures were brought in daily, but they came in only to die. There were no accommodations except two damp stables, which were soon filled to excess. Mortification had already done its work among them. Their feet a perfectly dead frozen mass, in a few days dropped off the ancles, and the hands of many came away! But death was the best relief to their woes"

"In addition to all their troubles, the party were surrounded by a body of armed ruffians, ostensibly given for their protection, but in reality as *guards over them*; these scoundrels insulted and plundered them on all occasions and it was only by constantly bribing them that they were kept in any kind of humor or order!"

"Daily were relics of the unfortnnate army brought into them for sale, officer's coats and jackets, deprived of their lace, many of which were identified as belonging to friends, books of all kinds, valuable surgical instruments, tea and coffee, and at ridiculously low prices; but, alas, all these things had lost their value. One day a man came and proposed to bring in the head of the Envoy for rupees 1000!!"

The earthquake of the 19th February now occurred:—

"On the 19th February they were visited by a most awful earthquake, it continued for some minutes, and rocked the fort in a frightful manner. All the men able to move rushed out into the open air, expecting every moment the walls to fall in and bury them in the ruins. But God was good and after three minutes duration, each shock succeeding the other in rapid succession, it ceased. The walls were dreadfully shaken, especially the side-wall of the European ward, which came down a few days after; fortunately no one was killed.

At length word reached Kabul that the British army was approaching.

"Every day confirmed this intelligence, and the *surveillance* on the party became more severe, preparations were now made by the chiefs to collect troops to oppose the Fereengees, and Shah Soojah, that old reprobate, also joined them in this measure, and on the 4th April, it being assertained that our troops had reached Peshawur, the King's troops went out to Sea Sung to be mustered. The following morning the Shah proceeding there with a small Escort, was set on by a son of Shah Zeman Khan and put to death. This was a most unfortunate act for the Europeans left behind, as it was confidently reported that one of the hostages, Lieut. John Conolly, had instigated him to this act by a promise of a large reward. This produced violent excitement through the city, and the blood of the Fereenges was eargerly demanded. The King's son insisted from the Sirdars, that the whole party should be delivered up for execution in retaliation for his father's death! The populace were with difficulty restrained from attacking the fort, and murdering all the inmates, in fact they had proceeded on their way with that intent, when they were stopped by Khan Sheereen Khan Kissilbash."

"On the 8th word was brought to Dr. Berwick and party, and it was confirmed by the Mullik of the guard, that they were all to be taken to the King's tomb in the afternoon and put to death! The gates were now shut, the guards doubled, no one allowed to come in or go out, and all was consternation. The guards began by plundering them all of their property, saying, it could be of no further use to them The mullik, on being questioned, said, he had received an order to be in readiness, that all the Sirdars had met and the matter was under discussion. What a pretty fix! In this dreadfull state of suspense the party remained till the afternoon, when the brother of the Mullik came to announce to them, that for the present the Khan had deferred the execution. Never did a reprieve come to unfortunate men more opportunely!"

"The following day Nayib Amseenoollah sent some of his guards, who tied Dr. Berwick down with ropes, got hot irons, told him, they understood he had some treasure concealed, and if he did not produce ten thousand rupees immediately, they would put him to the torture! He was, however, fortunately able by his knowledge of the Persian language to explain that they had no treasue concealed. They, however, rifled his person, took all his money and valuables from him, broke open all his boxes, and carried off every thing!"

"He had to submit to the insults of those ruffians for some days, when, by one of those sudden changes that so often occur in that unfortunate country, the party were transferred to the keeping of another chief and hurried off to a fort some miles distant. After living there a month; they again changed masters and were carried off to another fort, and ultimately to Bameean, where they were so fortunate as to bribe the guards, who delivered them up to General Pollock."

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

Sir,—It has been a subject of no small astonishment to the lately liberated captives in Affghanistan to find all the newspapers, both in India and England, so emphatic in their eulogies of Lady Sale's peculiarly "heroic" conduct during the late disasters at Kabul and the succeeding adventures in which she participated with others of her countrywomen. After all that had been said and written in the lady's favour, it was natural that the officers with General Pollock and Nott should have expected a very minute and interesting description from her companions in trouble of her Ladyship's extraordinary deeds, and that they should have been proportionately surprized to find them, one and all, professing utter ignorance of her having established any such claims to distinction. In fact the answer to all questions on the subject was invariably tantamount to the knife-grinder's "Story! why, I've got none to tell Sir," Now I have not the slightest wish to detract from any merits that may be claimed for Lady Sale, *if founded in fact*; but the entire silence of those who *witnessed* her conduct from first to last is, to say the least, extraordinary, and renders it desirable that the *particular instances* of her "heroism" should be publicly stated, in order that *if true* they may be handed down to posterity, and *if false* be contradicted by competent evidence. It should be borne in mind that praise undeserved is censure in disguise," and Lady Sale's friends should beware lest by injudiciously claiming too much in her behalf they eventually inflict a serious injury. It is notorious that her Ladyship's letters to her husband and other members of her family, the contents of which usually found their way directly or indirectly to the newspapers, were for a long time almost the sole authority available on the late Kabul occurrences and in the absence of any contradictory evidence were swallowed as Gospel. 'Such being the case, it would certainly appear, in the absence of the corroborating praise of eye witnesses, as if she had performed the part of her own trumpeter with a perseverance only equalled by it's unparalled success?

Far be it from me however to accuse her prematurely, or to grudge her any amount of applause that, after due enquiry, may be deemed her just and honest right. At the same time be it remembered that much of what at one time passed current about her having "headed the troops in action" and other acts almost equally extraordinary have turned out entirely fabulous. Many of the *facts* stated in her published letters are well known by all eye witnesses to be mere *fictions*. Her mistakes too are generally *mischievous*; tending to exalt herself and her connexions at the expence of every body else concerned. Thus, Sturt, her son-in-law, is made out a *Triton*, and all his brother officers *minnows*. In like manner Lady Sale herself is invariably described as a heroine" of the first order, bearing up with unexampled fortitude amidst difficulties and distresses, *where the courage of her companions failed*.

In their anxiety to prove her a swan, a *avis airs*, her admirers would make out all the other ladies to be *geese*. The fact seems to be that none of the latter were at the pains to become their own panygerists; her ladyship had the public ear and sympathy all to herself, and the modest merits of her country women had no chance of being appreciated. Here again eye-witnesses of what passed have a different tale to relate. According to them, Lady Sale's trials, compared with those encumbered from the first with young children, were trifling, and *her* masculine boldness not by any means so wonderful or so creditable to her sex as *their* feminine fortitude and quiet endurance. If John Bull choose to make a lioness or a tigress of Lady Sale, let him do so by all means, but let her not (or her friends for her) think to monopolize all the moral virtues common to her sex, and which have been exemplified of late so conspicuously in *many others* of our liberated country women, without a protest from every lover of truth and

HATER OF HUMBUG.

Camp, Banks of Attock, 14th Nov. 1842.

AGRA UKHBAR, Nov. 24.

We have Saugor letters of the 17th, of which the substance is as follows:—Hugh Fraser of the Civil Service, was wounded a few days ago in a skirmish with the Boondalas, and has died of lockjaw; he was a political and his own overzeal was a chief cause of his death. Some guns leave to-morrow to join a force consisting of two Madras Regiments, our 51st N. I., a Troop of Horse Artillery from Kamptee, which is being concentrated near Hulta. At least, this is our understanding of the movement, that it is directed against a place called Semureah, in that neighbourhood.

The following from a correspondent present with the returning forces, contains the only news we have from the westward. We are glad to see contradicted, the impression that was abroad, that General Nott had refused to destroy the great gun of Jullalabad which Pollock's division had been obliged to abandon.

Camp, near Peshawur 10 November 1242.

"Nothing going on here but feasting at the noble mansion of General Avitable, not less than two to three hundred daily breakfast and dine him, a nautch always ends the evenings amusements, and I think if some of the Grass Widows saw their husbands making love to the beautiful Cashmerians, they would be jealous indeed.

General MacKaskill paid a visit yesterday to the Crown Prince of Lahore, attended by Staff and escorted by a squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, those who were lucky enough to be present represent the meeting as most interesting and equally grand, at the conclusion General MacKaskill was presented with a very handsome Charger caparisoned completely in accoutrements covered with very handsome trimmings and saddle and bridle, mounted in Gold, as well as some Shawls, &c.

The Great Gun "The Kassee," which was abandoned by General Pollock, then by MacKaskill, was destroyed by General Nott at the top of the Lundi Khana Hill, having no means of dragging it along; it is much to be regretted as it ought to have been brought on, and forwarded to England as a trophy to our favourite Queen.

11th. The 1st Brigade marched this morning at 6 o'clock.

An order was issued yesterday for all Beards and Mustachios to be taken off and reference made to General Orders of 1836. I should much wish to know if the order has reference to Cavalry Regiments, I must say I advise Mustachios at all times and if His Lordship the Governor General or His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief saw the miserable appearence we now cut and the decided want of soldier like appearence from that when Mustachios were in their full bloom, he would issue an order (not to be mistaken by Cammanding Officers) for them to be worn by all the mounted branch of the service."

CALPER.—19th November 1842.—Yesterday was a day of bustle here, the 11th Regiment commanded by Colonel Scott, arrived from Etawah, and the 40th under the command of Colonel Hewitt, from Cawnpore both in progress to Keitah; this morning the 8th Light Cavalry, the 8th Irregulars (under Ryves) and the Light Company of the 50th, came in, having the same destination.

The Jeitpore Rajah has left his fort and taken to the jungles, with a large body of followers (reports say twenty thousand men) and is determined to show fight: the Commissariat have been ordered to lay in a month's supplies at Chattepore, Two 9-pounders and an 8 inch Mortar are with the 40th. The 11th Regiment proceed on to Meergong this afternoon marching at 3 P.M., and will reach Keitah on the 23rd,—Captain Sewell of the 11th is lucky in escaping the notice of the Governor General; as he has not been ordered to join his Corps, he will be taking it easy while his brother Officers are roughing it in the jungles.

AGRA.—A Meeting was convened yesterday at the Metcalfe Testimonial, to take into consideration the means of testifying the esteem and consideration in which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is held, on his approaching departure from this Government We understand that it was determined that a full length Picture of His Honor should be painted and placed in the Mecalfe Testimonial, and it was further resolved:—That a public entertainment should be given on a future day, to be fixed by His Honor.

We understand that Her Majesty's 39th Regiment will return to Agra from Ferozepore.

We are sorry to learn that Major Bray Her Majesty's 39th was still suffer ing from the effects of his accident.

The Artillery will go out to Practice on the 1st December.

We hear that disturbances have occured in Malwah, and that considerable Detachments from the Meywar and Rajpootana Field Force, have been called out.

CALPER.—"Calpee wears a bustling look to-day, the greater part of the force destined for the settlement of Bundlecund affairs being encamped here. Yesterday came in the Artillery, the 11th and the 40th Regiments and to-day have arrived the 8th Light Cavalry, Ryves irregulars, and the light Company of the 50th.

The 11th marches to-day, and the rest move off tomorrow or next day, all are to be at Keitah on the 24th and where they then go to, is at present a mystery. Report says that all the chiefs, from whom opposition was expected, have gone, in if so there will be little for the force to do."—19th November 1842.

Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA.

A letter from Kurnal dated 13th instant, says:

"The wives of Dost Mahomed, Ackbar Khan, the Gilzee chiefs, and every-prisoner in confinement here, are ordered to march on the 15th to Ferozepore, under escort of 2 companies 73rd a Rissallah of Skinner's Horse, commanded by capt. Hunter, 73rd Regt.—Englishmen, Nov. 22.

Lord Altamond, and one or two Prussian officers, arrived at Feerozepore on the 11th instant;—rather too late to learn much of the art of war in Affghanistan, but time enough for the triumphal arches.—*Ibid. Nov.* 24.

It is, we believe, definitively settled that Kurnaul will be done away with as a station for a larger number of troops than perhaps a regiment of Irregular Cavalry; and the cattle of the army returning from Affghanistan are to be employed in transporting the materials of the public buildings to the new stations about to be formed.—*Ibid.*

We understand the ship *Georgiana* was sold at the Exchange on the 11th instant, for Company's Rupees 16,100, in one lot, comprizing the hull, and all her stores, with the exception of the Chronometers, Barometer, and Sympiesometer.—*Ibid*, Nov. 25.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter from Benares, dated 23d instant:—

"There has been a grand row in Benares in consequence of the magistrate's enforcing the order from the Sudder to equalize the weights used in the city. His house was surrounded on the first day by a mob of 6 or 700 people, and on the following day by some thousands, when it was found necessary to call out the military, and 2 companies of sepoys were stationed at the Kutwallee, where Davidson himself was oblized to take refuge: immediately after they were removed, one of the largest grain goiahs was plundered. Since, the sepoys have been stationed at the principal outlets to prevent the egress of people in mobs. All the shops are closed. Some of the rioters have been taken, and it is to be hoped that they will not be set free, until the excitement has subsided, as they have had a lesson in the case of a liberated Bhat, who no sooner obtained his liberty, than he was immediately employed by the Bunnias to incite the town-people to resist the magistrate's orders. Some say that a certain official had given some of the opulent residents of the town hopes to believe that the obnoxious order would be rescinded if the people opposed it in a body; and that the people were thus encouraged to turbulence; and as he and D. are not on good terms, few people doubt that the riots had their origin from the countenance of a powerful party. There have been some riots in the jail, Davidson was kept at bay there by the prisoners for about an hour, and the Jail sergeant was just previously severely beaten by them."—Ibid.

Amongst the General Orders yesterday we were sorry to perceive the retirement of Major J. Byrne H. M. 31st. from the office of Assistant Adjutant General to the Queen's Troops, which he had, for a period of 7 years, held, to the satisfaction of the present and previous Commander-in-Chief, as expressed by Sir Jasper Nicolls in the Government Order above alluded to. We cannot but regret this retirement both for the Queen's Troops and himself; for them as they have lost one who has ever been ready to promote their interest to the utmost in his power; and for himself, as we fear, nothing but ill-health could have induced him to retire from an employ, though so laborious and responsible, in which he used to take so much delight. His polite and gentlemanly conduct won for him the esteem and regard of his brother officers, and his complacency and affability the respect of his assistants and of those with whom he has had any dealings.

We hope and trust that on his restoration to health, he will obtain a better and more lucrative staff, office wherein he may have more ample means and power afforded him to display those talents and that thorough knowledge of his profession, which have gained for him such commendation. *Ibid.*

A letter of the 13th instant, from Jubulpore, says:—"I have just heard, that the Gonds in the Lohagpore district, also about Burra Gurrawara, are all up. If the Brigades on the Jumna drive in this direction, we shall see more of them than at present. Watson's force is sent to Tezghur as a check in case of such a rise."—*Harkaru, Nov.* 22.

A letter from Loodianah dated 12th instant, mention that the Sirmoor Battalion had marched in the previous day, and the Buff on that morning. The Commander-in-chief reviewed the Sirmoor Battalion on the 12th The Horse Batteries of Foot Artillery under Colone Brooke, like wise manœuvred before His Excellency and although so recently raised, are reported to have given great satisfaction, as demonstrating their superiority over Batteries in any other draught. The Sirmoor Battalion goes on with the Commander-in-chief's camp the 10th N. I. being to sickly. Sir Jasper Nicolls was to move on the 14th instant. Forage is reported to be very scarce at Loodianah, but it was expected that gram would soon be at 8 seers the rupee.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Rajapoor of the 13th Inst. states that Dost Mahomed and party were then about to start for Loodianah, at which place the Governor-General was expected at the end of the month.—Star, November 24.

There is a report from Moulmein that Tharawaddy has died of Cholera and that the mildest of his sons ascended the throne, to the exclusion of the two more turbulent ones. The former part of the report may be true; the latter is doubtful. If he has thus paid the debt of nature, there will probably be a revolution—but we are going to be at peace till the end of the Charter,—Friend of India, Nov 24.

MADRAS.

We regret to learn that Captain R. R. Gillespie, H. M. 15th Hussars, Staff Officer and Paymaster at Poonamallee, is, from severe indisposition under the necessity of proceeding to the Cape on a two years sick leave. An opportunity is thus afforded of providing for some meritorious Officer of H. M. Service, which will doubtless be availed of by the noble Marquis at the Head of the Army.—*Spectator, Nov.* 26.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant J. O'Brien of the Carnatic European Veteran Brttalion, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, which occurred at Vizagapatam on the 18th Instant.—*Ibid,*

THUGGEE.—We are happy to learn that Captain Vallancey's parties have again been successful in Thug catching, though not to the extent that was expected. After an active and vigilant search in Northern Arcot, a Thug of note amongst the fraternity, who had long cluded pursuit, has been at last traced out and apprehended. The capture of this man was, it seems, of much consequence, as he was the last remaining one of his party, but having a great name amongst the Southern Thugs, he could at any time have reorganized a gang, and many of the younger acions of the stock, who are at present sighing for employment in the vocations of their fathers, for which they are supposed still to have a hankering, would, it is thought very readily have joined him, undeterred by the fate of the many who have paid the penalty of their crimes. We are also informed that besides this important capture, the death of two other noted Thugs has been ascertained, so that Captain Vallancey's establishment has disposed in the aggregate of ten of these wretches within the last twenty months.

It appears that the principal object of this officer's parties is now to trace out and seize three sons of the noted *Jamadarnee* (female leader) Jugdemah. This monster in woman's form has long since been brought under the sentence of the law, but her sons up to this hour, have successfully eluded capture, and until these influential Thugs are taken, Thuggee cannot be considered as suppressed in Southern India. Captain Vallancey's parties are, we hear, about to move further South, in pursuit of other individuals of the fraternity, who in their extremity are known to have turned their steps in a direction where their presence is little suspected!—United Service Gazette, Nov. 25.

CHINA.

From Canton, we learn, that the new Teas were beginning to come in, but we have not yet heard of any prices having been fixed. In Macao, the Tea-trade, for the present, seems to be at a stand, no one being desirous to buy at former rates, and dealers not yet having reduced their prices sufficiently. The stock here is, however, represented to be considerable.

From Manila, we learn, by the arrival of the *Black Swan*, that the French Frigate *Erigone* arrived there from the Yangtszekiang on the 27th of last month. We believe she will proceed by way of Polynesia to the western coast of South America. The Corvette *Favorite* it seems, is still in the Yangtszekiang.

We learn nothing new from Canton, and until H. M. Plenipotentiary comes back from the north, we fear, our papers will continue to be barren of intelligence of much interest; everything now being at a stand; business, from all we can learn, is very unsatisfactory at Canton, it being excessively difficult to realize imports.

From Hongkong, we have the gratifying intelligence that lieut. Hamilton is likely to recover from the wounds, we mentioned in our last, he had received during an attack on his house by thieves; we have not since heard whether any more atrocities of a similar character have been committed there; but from the unprotected state in which the town seems to be left there during the night, we should not be astonished that other houses had likewise been attacked and sacked. We hope soon to learn, that an efficient police has been established there; at present, it is to the highest degree hazardous to have any thing of value in one's house, as the thieves would soon contrive to convert it into their own property.—*Canton Press, Oct.* 15.

The following are the movements we have been able to learn of H. M. Ships. The *Clio* goes to Singapore and Calcutta this day. Her letter-bag will be open at the Government Agency until one o'clock, H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Herald*, *Cloumbine*, *Modeste*, and *Blenheim* are all going home without delay, and *Hazard* has already gone to N. S. Wales.—*Ibid.*

We have China papers and letters to the 14th October. Their contents may be judged of from the following extracts:—

ROBBERY. In addition to the daring attempt at robbery upon Mr. Pybus godowns, we regret to have to announce an attempt equally daring upon the premises of Lt. Hamilton, Commissary of Ordnance. This occurred night before last at 12 o'clock by a regular gang of 15 men, who came with lighted torches and armed with spears. In endeavouring to fire one of the servant's apartments. Lt. H and his writer were aroused and rushed out and discharged three pistols, it is supposed with affect, at the robbers. They however, gave battle and having dangerously wounded Lt. H. in four places also his writer and two servants they all fled, only taking off about ten dollers.

Endles inquiries are made of us about what the Authorities intend doing for the more effectual protection of life and property at Hongkong. We really cannot believe that we are all to be any longer left by Government to the complete mercy of robbers and assassins. We shall recur to this subject again next week Meantime we warn all and every body to be on their guard during the prevalence of the present dark nights. The robbers come at various periods between 12 and 4 o'clock. *Friend of China, Oct.* 6.

We are glad to repot that Lieut. Hamilton is decidedly convalescent, can sit up a part of the day, and is considered out of danger. He received eight wounds, and his escape from death has been a most Providential one. He declares that both of the pistols which he fired took effect, he was with in only a few steps off the men when he discharged them, a robber fell at each discharge, and he saw them carried off by their accomplices He feels the same certainty about one being also killed by his writer.—English ben, Nov. 22.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.—IMPORTS.

Canton, Oct. 8th 1842.—American Domestic.—sp. drs. 2,63, and Twilled t-80.

Betel Nut.—Old, sp. drs. 1 70 New. sp. drs. 2.10, a 3,20, small stock, little demand; a few small sales.

Cochineal.—sp. drs. 110, a 120, sales reported.

Cotton.—Bombay, 3 5a 8 2 for low to very best: very small sales and deliveries this week, stock rather large. Madras, Tinnivelly, 9 a 9 2. Western, 5.5 a 7 2, but few sales, stock increasing.

Cotton Yarn.—Sp. drs. 26 a [illegible] large, very little demand; no sales

Ginseng.—Price sp. drs. 45 a 5[illegible]

Iron, Bar.—Sps. drs 1.50 a 1 80

Nail Rod ,,2.50

Hoop ,,2.60

Lead.—Sp. drs. 5, nominal, large stock

Long Cloths.—Sp. drs. 2.50 a 2.60, [illegible] large, no sales by the hongs reported.

Long Ells.—Assorted sps. drs. 7 25, [illegible]

Pepper.—Sp. drs. 5, no sales reported, but demand very trifling.

Putchuck.—Sp. drs. 9 a 10 50, a few sales, [illegible]

Quicksilver.—Sp. drs. 82, no foreign in market

Rattans.—Sp. drs. 2.75 a 3.40, stock not large, quotations.

Rice.—sp. drs. 1.10 a 1 30 crops very large.

Tin Plates.—sp. drs. 9 a 10, small stock, but demand very extensive.

Tin Slab.—sp. drs. 12 a 13, stock not very large, but quite trifling.

Woollens, Sup. Brd. cloths sp. drs. 1 75 a 2.25 } Market
sp. Stripes ,, 1 a 1.05 } quiet and
Habit cloths ,, 1 15 a 1.20 } out of sales.

EXPORTS—CANTON.

Cassia.—ad. drs. 9 50, mostly smuggled.

Rhubarb.—sp. drs. 65 a 72, stock not large, and mostly in one hand.

Sugar.—5 taels for 1st quality.

Tea.—Congo—About 250 chops arrived either in whole or part; no price settled; nor is there any present prospect of its being settled.

Souchong—49 a 50 chops of fine to middling teas arrived. The low has not arrived.

Aukoi Souchong.—Only a few chops arrived, crop short.

Pekoe—About 54 chops arrived.

Hungmuey.—About 40 chops of middling to fine arrived.

Orange Pekoe—4 a 5000 chests of middling to low in market no arrivals nor sales this week.

Caper.—20 a 25 chops of midding to low quality arrived.

Ningyong Souchong—About 500 chests sold at 24 a 26 about 500 chests still remain in market, crop very short.

GREEN TEA.

Hyson	2000 chests	of old	30 a 38	
Young Do	7000 ,,	,,	26 a 32	The new arrivals are of Yuiping kind the Hyson kinds have not begun to come.
	2500 ,,	,, new		
Skin	200 chests of new			
Twankay	4000 ,,	,, no prices fixed		
Gunpowder	200 ,,	mostly old	33 a 43	
Imperial	1200 ,,		30 a 40	

[Canton Commercial Register, Oct. 11.

European Intelligence.

CHIVALRY OF THE "NINETEE TH" CENTURY.

When Burke exclaimed that "the age of chivalry was past," he little thought that in the course of half a century it would revive; still less did he contemplate *where*. Had he but lived to the present day he would have seen it flourishing in all its pristine glory, though its expositors do not perhaps hold so exalted a position in the eyes of the world as the orator's imagination would have supplied. Yesterday's *Herald* contained the reports of two cases; which clearly establish strong evidences of chivalry.

The first of these had its origin in the sensitive apprehension of a gentleman named *Crooks*, "a medical student, who attended a Guildhall before Sir G. Carroll, to answer the complaint of Mr. Lewis, *of the firm* of Tregear and Lewis, *music-sellers in Cheapside*, for endeavouring to excite him to a breach of the peace." It is a singular fact that the most quarrelsome people in the world are those who, by profession, ought to be the least so, but the broken bones of surgery and the discord of music have passed into a proveb. To our tale therefore. Mr. Crooks, it seems, is the recognised *pretendant* of a fair lady, Miss Fanny Tregear, the daughter of one-half of "the firm, against whose fairer reputation for honesty the other, though not the better, "half," Mr. Lewis, had uttered expressions held by Mr. Crooks to be disparaging. The latter accordingly sought an interview with the alleged calumniator of the damsel, and in "a private room" apart from "the shop," demanded "an apology, or *satisfaction as a gentelman*," holding out, as an inducement to comply, the mysterious threat of a visitation from one "Cornet Wilkins," who, in the event of Mr. Liwis refusal would "wait on him,"—an expression, as all men of honour are aware, tantamount to the delivery of a *cartel*, or provocation to single combat. Mr. Lewis, however, took a mercantile view of the transaction, and entrenched himself behind the ledger of "the firm," qualifying the original statement which led to this bellicose demonstration by an appeal to the debtor and creditor sides of an account, in thich the name of "Miss Fanay" did not appear to the greatest advantage, considered commercially. This mode of dealing with the affair was, as may be supposed, any thing but satisfactory to Mr. Crooks, who talked largely of "hair-triggers,"—of "shooting off the fingers of gloves,"—of "snuffing candles with single ball,"—of "killing flies on dooposts,"—of "picking out aces of diamonds," and other matters pertaining to pistol-accomplishments, which he deemed would "awe the soul" of the man of crotchets and semibreves. He of the garret, in whom apparently the "sharp" predominated over the "flat." was not to be thus quelled, but hinted that "twelve paces" was rather too much for him, and that he should prefer the closer quarters which "the common mode of fighting" admitted of—which, if not across a handkerchief, is at any rate at arms' length, while, to impart a chivalrous air to this modified acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Lewis gallantly presented "—the card—*of the shop!*"

This was a case not made and provided by the statutes of punctillio,—the most learned in questions of "mortal arbitrement" would have failed to decide it. Touchstone himself could not have reconcile "—the card of the shop" with either "the quip modest"—"the retort courteous," or even "the lie with circumstance." The great "IF" the almost omnipotent peacemarker, would have been at fault here there was nothing for it but a policeman, and accordingly the jealous lover and the friendly partner in "the firm of Tregear and Lewis," appeared before the sitting Alderman at Guildhall, there to establish, at the expense of "Miss Fanny," their several claims to the honours of chivalry.

This was the first case; now for the seond.

A worthy, well known to fame—he who erstwhile sustained the pugilistic honour of England, against black and white, heavy and light, men of "all kind, complexion, and degree"—in brief, the thrice renowned Thomas Cribb whom the remorseless leveller has not yet floored, appeared before the sitting magistrate at Marlborough-street, less to complain of an assault than to denounce the unmanly conduct of "a practioner in dental surgery," who had doubly committed himself, first by striking a woman, and then himself, an invalid on crutches, who interfered in her defence.

The manner in which the veteran ex-champion detailed the affair was exceedingly graphic, and brought to mind the passage in the poem appended to "The Memorial to Congress," descriptive of the style of his oratory.

"Gemmen," says he to, "Tom's words, you know, came like his hitting, *strong* but *slow*,"—and strong enough he made his statement.

"He saw the defendant *striking a woman with a thick stick with force enough to break her arm.*" Hollo! says I, 'young feller, that game won't do (or me.' He turns round and lets fly and catches me on the eye, and nearly knocks my head through a winder. When he had hit me *he ran away as fas as his legs could carry him.*"

This was the accusation; what was the defence; The usual resource—that fractional part of gentility a "—card"—one of "a hundred at four and sixpence card plate included." Mr. Robert Clarke (the defendant), dentist—a canny Scot withal—"offered his *card*" to Tom Cribb, the unquhile monarch of the realms of fancy! Had Mr. Clarke but known that he who, leaning on crutches, so generously intefered to protect a woman, was the once-redoubted champion of the ring, we question if he would not have taken to his heels *before* he perilled his worthless person rather than *after*. This "little-valiant—great in infamy"—this flying dentist—this "bully-rook" amongst tooth-drawers, would have hopped over every kennel in London sooner than have exposed himself to the manipulation of one who in the course of his practice had extracted as much "ivory" as himself, and in a far more *straightforward* manner. But his defence was not complete. He had not explained why he beat the

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...Burke—spirit of Don Quixote ...to the reason! Because, "that ...is wife!" Hear this, ye fair once, ...treagle of the northes forget the ...r-failing accompaniment;—consi... undertake when you marry a Scotch ...manifest his "love" for you by the ...l "cheriah" you with an oaken towel. ...did he this? Because "*he was afraid his cott, so he gived her a knock or two*" ...nomist! Feeling husband! it would have ...pennies Scots" to have mended the "cott," ...nothing to mend a reputation, such as his, ...ce is decidedly in his favour. All we wish ...arm of the champion had been long enough ...this Caledonian Bluebeard. But he suffered ...by the decison of the magistrate than by any ...al chastisement, however severe. He was fined ..."punds" *sterling*. On one side at least of this ...it there was "chivalry."

DUBLIN POLICE DOINGS.

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once."—Macbeth.

Connor Whelan and James M'Carthy were charged by constable 108 D with having broken the Queen's peace, and endeavoured to effect the same by each other's heads, on the previous night, while discussing a "cheap and nasty" spread, consisting of pigs' feet and very indifferent beer, in the "provision establishment" that called Mrs. Downes owner.

It appeared from the testimony of the man of law and order, that his attention was drawn to the fraces by the rather unusual spectacle of an interesting-looking gentleman in a glazed hat and corduroy smalls making his way through the shop-window, the sash of which, suffering by the infliction of his presence, had previously ricochetted into the street, ridding itself of the usual accompaniment of glass in its exit. In the breach stood no less a personage than Mr. Whelan, with wrath in his countenance, and a chair exhibiting a mass of fractures, simple and compound, in his right hand; while, to make, the grouping tfolie picture more impressive, Mr. Downes was shouting "Murder and robbery"—sundry little boys were yelling in chorus, and Mr. Whelan, the principal actor in the drama, was vehemently urging Mr. M'Carthy to return, and have every bone in his skin pulverised into saw-dust.

Before the usual puzzling query from the bench could be put to the accused, Mrs. Downes came forward with a cargo, which we fell justified in rating under the head "Miscellaneous." She had a character from her clergy in one hand, as also the last will and testament of the late Mr. Downes from which it was reasonably enough inferred the gentleman in question was a "clod of the valley"); with the other claw the "lone woman" supported her strong and ample apron, from which were produced fragments of earthenware, in the shape of detached portions of mugs and plates, sundry shreds of head-gear, interspersed with tresses, resembling a horse's mane in texture; a shoe most ingeniously studded with nails, and a pewter pint squeezed as flat as an after-dinner speech at a radical "feed."

"Read these, yer revirince, an' look at the reck an' ruin meself an' me property is put to," said the afflicted proprietor of pigsfeet and damaged personals.

"Not by me surely," observed Mr. Whelan, with admirable nonchalance, and looking as amiable as a man could be expected to do who had ejected a friend through a small shop-window, and upset the women of the house into the bargain.

"Oh, then begar the world knows, exclaimed Mr. M'Carthy, "that the police commissioners, themselves, are quarrilsome compared to me;—twas Connor Whelan, me lord, riz the duel, because I wouldn't find him me pinknife to pick out the toothsome porsha'ns of a crubeen"—(a laugh).

"E' then dear me, an' God grant me patience," returned Connor Whelan; "if ye hear him, what he's after asertin', Mrs. Downes?"

Mrs. D. (laying her stock in hand on the table)—If I was to die this minit, gentlmen of this respectful court, I thought' twas an airthquake was comin' when they both rowled in out o' the little parlour and they slashin' one another, like a pair o' born divils; meself was tumbl't wid respects to yez, like a sack o' praties; shelves wor upset; two childer (nibers childer, to make it worse), thrampled on dar fut; the shop-windys sash, glass tobaccy-pipes an' all spun into the sthreet, because M'Carthy hadn't time to find the door, an' wanted to make a shot out from the lamb-bal-tin' he was gettin'; Oh! I' m a gone woman! a gone woman! the fright, an' the disrespectfulness, an' the rack and ruin. I'll prosecute 'em both, so I will, for eatin' mate ondher false pretinces' —(great laughter).

"Ye wor ever an' always a head-strong woman," observed both only yer a giddy an' I'd have settled this betenge yez both only yer a giddy an' a hasty pair. I wash my hands o' ye now."

M'Carthy—"'Tis disgustin' to pake o' the thrifle ov eatables I consume; moreover from the assault they assault they did me no manner o' binifit in life, upon me oath, me lord; 'twas Whelan runs the dust."

"Look at me k-ractber an' me poor lawful dead husband's doky minte," urged Mrs. Downes.

"Silence, you wake-minded woman," exclaimed Mr. Whelan; "I'm tired o' theyin' to serve yez, so I am."

This brought on a renewal of mirth, in the midst of which the gentlemen were removed, both being lamentably deficient in the "circulating medium."

"Where's my hat."—*An everyday inquiry.*

A barrister of some celebrity, both in a legal and facetious point of view, having lost his beaver (smooth of nap, and ample of brim) even in the court, his searching inquiry gave rise to certain jingling rhymes somewhat after this fashion:—

"Pat," says he,
"Where's my hat?" says he.
"'Tis there," says he.
"Where?" says he.
"Upon that chair," says he.

Pat, it appears, however, was at fault, for the castor pointed out was not the abstracted beaver, though bearing some resemblance to it, and savouring strongly of a clerical proprietor; so, accordingly, the man of law, who had been a young rattling fire-eating enthusiast, in "the trim of the hurry," is supposed to exclaim:—

"What! I that escaped," says he,
"Poor Grogan's fate," says he.
"In '98," says he,
"To sport that slate," says he;
"Had put on that," says he,
"D—d parson's hat," says he,
"I won't, that's flat!" says he.

And much more to the same purpose. If the rhymes that accord the above event my be believed, some heat and bustle was the result of a not-over-particular gentleman's taking a fancy to his neighbour's beaver; but it was an exchange of compliments, clothed in "sweet and honeyed sentences," compared to the wrath of Mr. Deloshery, of a court yclept Dame-place, when he discovered that his six-and-sixpenny skull-thatcher had made unto itself wings. It appeared that a certain Mrs. Molloy had given her friends the slip quite unexpectedly the previous evening, and started from Ireland en route to the world of spirits. A coroner and 12 of her neighbours not approving of the unceremonious manner in which she had taken herself off, proceeded to investigate the "plain why and because." A medical man was called in to examine the defunct, and the jury were called out to do ditto by the medical man, who talked after a fashion that caused the 12 wise men to shake their heads, look solemn, and declare that Mrs. Molloy "Died by the visitation of God." Well, the one candle was extinguished, the ink bottle of the coroner restored to its abiding place in that functionary's waistcoat-pocket, every man seized his hat except Mr. James Scanlan, who—appropriated that of Mr. Deloshery,—and now the police office.

"Here I am, gentlemen," said Mr. Scanlan, who appeared in the guise of a complainant, and exhibited dwarfish proportions, topped by a small head and a countenance redolent of shrewdness. "I'm here now, ye perseave," he went on—"but last night I was jest comin' out of Tom Burke's little place in Cole's lane, not lookin' to the right because you see me mind was engaged, an' I had some papers in me hat within, so that I walked stadily to balance em, when up comes Mr. Deloshery (an' tis ashamed he ought to be, to let the sun shine on him this day, so he ought) an'idout making any remark or observation in life, 'You thievin' villin o' the airth,' says he, snappin' off me hat, dhrivin' the one he had on himself down over me eyes, till I thought the nose was rubbed clane off o' me face, an then turnin' me round, he hot me a couple o' kicks an' walked away"—(great laughter)

Magistrate (to the accused)—Why did you act so?

Mr. Deloshery (blushing rosy red, and looking butchers' cleavers and bayonets)—The rascal tuk me hat at the inquest, yer worship, an' left one that the most cowardly crow that ever lit on corn would'nt be frightened by. I met him comin' out o' the public-house, an' it down over his eyes like a paraplue, so me passion got the butther o' me, to see the brat walkin ondher me property so coolly, an' I wearin' a cashbeen so tight that 'twould give a head ache to a ram, an' their skulls is no joke—(renewed laughter).

Mr. Scanlan, after some wordy skirmishing, endeavoured to enact a Jeremy Diddler, unconscious of the "mistake," but it would not do, and so the case was dismissed.

PARIS CORRECTIONAL POLICE.

THE SILKEN BONDS OF HYMEN—A DIVERTING VAGABOND.

(From the Gazette des Tribunaux.)

A cool impudent fellow, whose complacency nothing, could distrub, named Chamblant, was placed at the bar charged with "vagabondage."

PRESIDENT (to the prisoner)—You have, it appears, been found sleeping in the streets. Have you no means of livelihood?

Prisoner—I have a wife.

But you have no means of existence?—That is true to the letter, certainly; but my wife has means of existence.

Why, you stated that you had no home?—I state so again, but my wife has—(laughter).

Eh bien! But will she own you as her husband?—It is her duty to do so, I should think.

But is it possible that a man in the full vigour of health and strength would depend upon his wife for his existence?—I do not live at her expense, for I have not seen her for the last dozen years.

And do you think that she would now own you?—I so far flatter myself—(laughter).

You say you have not seen her for twelve years—you must then have abandoned her?—We mutually abandoned each other, upon the best possible understanding—(much laughter).

After so long a separation she will certainly not own you as her husband?—*Pourqui donc la?* People may surely be separated, and yet esteem each other. I always treated her well. I made a division of my property with her—(renewed laughter).

Where is she to be found?—In her kitchen, I suppose, at M. Bevand's, where she is cook.

Have you not written to her?—Prisoner (politely)—Will you do me the favour to write for me, as I do not known how?—(laughter). *Vouz me ferez le plaisir.*

The cause was her adjourned in order to obtain the attendance of the wife, as no satisfactory explanation could be got from the prisoner, who was the coolest hand in the world.

The wife having arrived—

The PRESIDENT (addressing her)—Is the prisoner at the bar your husband?

Wife—*Helas, oui, monsieur, pous mon malheur.*

What do you wish done with him?—Why, Monsieurle President, I should wish him to be sent to prison for the remainder of his days—(laughter).

You have to complain of him, then, as a bad husband? He says you mutually separated, and that he shared with you all he possessed.

Wife—Oh the monster! He was *valet de chamber* in the same family in which I served as cook. But he ate and drank all his own wages and all mine too, and beat me into the bargain. Finally he left me to live with another woman, since which I have been tolerably happy, and shall, I hope, continue so if he will keep away from me.

PRESIDENT—Is it true, as he states, that he shared his property with you?

Wife—Why he took away all my furniture, all my money, and all my clothes; but certainly he left me our three children, which, I suppose, is what he calls sharing the property—(loud laughter),

Upon hearing this explanation, the tribunal sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment as a vagabond, and five years *surveillance* by the police at the expiration thereof.

Extracts from New Works.

The Lawyer—his Character and Ruin of Holy Life. By Edward O'Brien, Barrister at Law. London, 1842.—When we looked upon this book we thought it a puff by a lawyer of his own integrity; but Mr. O'Brien is dead, and the motive for the publication of his opinions is therefore not liable to suspicion. We are informed in the preface that the author was always remarkable for a scrupulous regard to justice. "I have never known" says the editor, "another person so entirely conscientious." His object was to make all lawyers as honest, as independent, and conscientious as himself. "In earlier times," he says, "the chivalric spirit of the profession, which regarded the fees of the lawyer as the offering of gratitude, not as wages for labour, would have turned with abhorrence from a theory which makes a lawyer the mere implement of his client, to be used at his pleasure for good or for ill; and though, doubtless, there were but too many, who, by their accursed avarice and unjust arts, gave occasion to the censures of the satirist and the moralist, such censures fell harmlessly upon the profession at large, which defended itself by repudiating the principles against which those attacks were directed." On the assertion that "the lawyer is the representative, the interpreter of his client, and if he does otherwise than the client bids or wills, the client is not properly represented;" Mr. O'Brien observes, "The obvious error in this theory is the assumption that any one can have a natural right to ask the aid of another in doing what is unjust or wrong. A trusty, upright counsellor dare not—could not—with an unblushing countenance allege that as true which he believes to be untrue, or defend that as just which he knows to be unjust; and hence the duty of doing so—if duty it be—must of necessity devolve upon him, who, skilled in the ways of falsehood and fraud, can with composure act a part which habit has rendered easy to him." But how could the thousands and tens of thousands who live by the law occupy comfortable and luxurious positions, were they to become apostles of peace and good will among their fellow-creatures? A glowing picture of a lawyer at the present season of relaxation may be copied as an illustration of the writer's talents and principles, which, if visionary, are yet pure.

THE LAWYER IN VACATION.

"The lawyer in vacation is like a field lying fallow, reposing from past, and preparing for future labours: there is neither ploughing, nor sowing, nor reaping—neither books, nor courts, nor fees—yet here and there a flower or plant springs up. Wherever he chances to be, the lawyer refuses not advice to the poor, neither omits any opportunity which offers of reconciling differences or preventing litigation. More than this in the business of his calling he cares not to do, not only because for the most part the health of his body and mind require these seasons of rest, but more especially because he fears lest by an unbending application to the study of the law, he make narrow his mind. For, strive as he may after the larger and higher principles of natural law, much of his time, he finds, must of necessity be employed in the study of those minute distinctions which the ingenuity of lawyers, aided by the infinite variety of human events, and the imperfection of positive laws, has, by little, and little, compelled the deference of judges to sanction. Now, lest this microscopic study should injure his moral and intellectual vision, the lawyer delights, during these seasons of relaxation, to climb the hills which surround the narrow valley where the scene of his daily labour lies, and to view from their tops the glories of creation set before him by the hand of Almighty love. And now he frequents the joyous halls of imagination, where the hand-maid poesy waits upon his feasts, and crowns with a more sparkling wreath the cup of sober-minded pleasure; or seeks the cool groves of philosophy, where discursive thought and inventive reason supply invigorating viands to enlarge and strengthen the mind. With these, if opportunity offer, he seeks in travel to expand his knowledge, as well of nature and art, as of men and manners. If he bends his steps to foreign lands, he inquires in the States through which he passes, concerning the condition of the people, noting what of excellent or defective he observes in the institutions of each, and the sources whence derived; as, whether of old standing and growing out of ancient laws, or whether the fruit of modern legislation. If, as he loves rather, he betake himself to the hospitable homes of friends in his native land, he omits no opportunity of acquainting himself with whatever of useful or charitable exists in the public or private institutions of the neighbourhood; and where he may be of service (as strangers often may), he spares no labour necessary to that end. Especially he delights to further those designs which have in view the promotion of religion, knowing that where piety advances, all good things will quickly follow in her train."

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

BY H. S. ADDISON.

From Bentley's Miscellaney for Oct.

Mrs. Machewel was the wife of one of the first civilians in Bengal. Jealous of her rank and precedence, she never went abroad without her "gold sticks and branch-lights." As these expressions may be as unintelligible as Sanscrit itself to the uninitiated reader, I must begin by explaining that, as there is little or no difference in the birth of the preponderating mass of British residents in India, it has been wisely settled that all persons in the service should take rank according to the post they hold, and the number of years they have served; thus holding out a chance of high honour and precedence to all who choose to remain long in the country. Where the aristocratic distinctions of hereditary title are almost unknown, the aristocracy of wealth naturally springs up. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the civilian is looked upon with far greater respect than the gallant officer, who, preferring glory to guineas, and abandoning the accumulation of sovereigns to risk his life with pleasure for the sovereign of his loved country, wears the little gold he possesses on his outward habiliments, willing to exchange the feverish throb of conscious wealth for the light heart and gaudy trappings of war.

After the Governor-General, the Supreme Council, and the Puisne Judges, came the senior merchants, according to their posts and standing; then the superior field-officers, the junior merchants, military officers, according to their grades, indigo planters, and persons without official situations, half-casts, natives, and pariah dogs. Thus I think I have given the whole claim. "*Humanum est errare.*" I may be wrong, but I think not.

Now the precedence of these fictitious grades in society are not by any means confined to the ball-room or the dinner-table. It would not content these persons only to be distinguished by being handed into the banquet, or out of the room, before others of less pretensions; but they require the same deference to be shown to them even in the very streets. When I say *they*, I do not mean the poor straw-coloured gentlemen themselves, who are better engaged than in running about showing off their distinctions. I allude to their wives, who are as proud of these demonstrations of dignity as a well-bred peacock is of his superb tail. They therefore dash about, distinguished in their rank according to the following graduating scale.

Number one has her palanquin not only surrounded by a crowd of bearers and kidtmutgars calling out the hyperbolical virtues and attributes of their master, shouting out to every one to make way for the Cousin of the Moon, and the Wise Star of the West, but also prove the superior rank of their lord by brandishing about a golden or silver-gilt cudgel, which marks the rank of the person they serve and at night, in order that his glory shall even shine through the darkness, they bear branched-candlesticks, with wax-candles lighted in them, thus proclaiming that the person they attend has reached the highest honours in the Company's service.

Number two is only entitled to carry silver sticks, and no branch-lights.

Number three is attended by several of her servants, bearing spears with long red tassels.

Number four may have as many servants and followers as she likes; but not a spear, not a stick, not a candlestick may she allow to appear; while, worse than all, if number four meets number three in a narrow road, or on a rampart, or any other place where there is only properly room for one, number four *must* allow herself to be pushed into the ditch, or down the declivity, to make way for her superior, her only consolation being that she well knows number three will be served with just as little ceremony if she meets number two,—and so on.

Having thus premised, we will return to the thread of our narrative. *A propos* to Mrs. Machewell. Her son, a fine lad of sixteen, had just arrived from Europe. Unacquainted with all the details I have just given, careless, goodnatured, and impetuous, he stood on little ceremony with his more staid and pompous parent; and, as he was an only son, he feared little the chidings of his mother, or the long harrangues of his "old governor," as he was wont to call his father.

The morning after his arrival he saw his mamma's palanquin, with its numerous suite, standing ready before the porch to take her out shopping in the Loll Bazaar. Now, it so happened that at that very instant Master Tom was considering how he could best get conveyed to Fort William, where he was anxious to go and call upon some of his friends, who had come out to India on board the same ship with him; so, without asking permission, Tom jumped into the palanquin, and trotted off to the Fort, fortunately having by accident closed the blinds; for on his way he passed the less aristocratic palanquins of several junior civilians, who would have instantly laid a complaint against the young soldier, had they known that he had thus dared to borrow the honours only reserved for old civilians. Had they done so, Tom Machewel would inevitably have been severely punished. Arrived in the barracks, our hero was perfectly happy. He laughed, jested, and joined in all the practical jokes and boisterous exercises which make India endurable; for, strange to say, the *dolce far niente* of other warm climates is here exchanged for rackets, fives, and similar violent games.

Amongst other treasures poured upon our youngster by his comrades, with whom he was an universal favourite, was a very large monkey of the ourang-outang species, who walked upright, leaning on a stick could drink a glass of grog, and play a thousand amusing antics, to the delight of his now proud possessor.

How to get this animal to his residence was a puzzle to poor Tom, who, with the usual impetuosity of his character, was dying to send it home directly, but was gravely assured by every one that no Indian would touch him, or have anything to do with such an animal for the world. It is true Jack Sharp offered to take him to Calcutta in his buggy (all gigs are so called in Bengal), if he would wait till the evening. Tom hated procrastination, and therefore laid a plan for packing him off forthwith.

First of all, the jolly ensign desired his mother's palanquin to be brought up into the long barrack-passage, and sending off the servants, managed with the help of this comrades to thrust Jacko, stick and all, into it, and closing the doors, fastened them so that the animal could not get out. He next took a scrap of paper, and scribbled on it—:

"DEAREST MOTHER,—I don't dine at home to-day. Take great care of the monkey you will find in the palanquin. Give him something to eat, and pay every attention to him as you love.

Your affectionate son, TOM."

He then recalled the bearers, the *puneh* and the *kidtmutgars*, and desired them to take the palanquin home, and deliver the note, which he gave to one of the gold sticks, to his mother, and on no account to disturb a sick gentleman who was lying inside the vehicle, or presume to undress the door till they arrived at his father's house. With these orders, the men jolted merrily along across the esplanade which lies between the city of Calcutta and the citadel which protects it.

Now it so happened that Master Jacko was not particularly pleased with the motion of his conveyance, and began to get fidgetty. He strove to open the doors, but, as I said before, they were locked. He examined every corner of the carriage, and at length found the windows, which open at the foot of it, and which Tom had never thought of. One of these Jacko managed to open, and though he could not get through it, he found great delight in sitting at it, grinning and chuckling, and poking his stick through the aperture at the heads of the bearers, who were within half a yard of him.

The poor men feeling a rude blow every now and when inflicted on their turbans, hastened their pace as fast as they could, for every fresh stroke they fancied was a hint to hurry on: so they increased their speed, and struggled to exert themselves more and more with each poke. Never did bearers travel faster, impelled by this unsouth but clear notice to make haste. They astonished every one who met them by their rapid strides; they even dared to call out as the strokes became more frequent, entreating the "*buxongh sahib*" to relent, assuring him they were doing all they could to get on. The *punes* were actually so out of breath that they could no longer shout out the titles of the "Great Machewel." The fresh relay were preparing to relieve their brethren with terror, when a sudden, sharp, well-directed blow, brought one of the bearers to the ground, and with him, of course, the palanquin. At this unexpected jerk Jacko popped his head out of the front window, and with an unearthly cry, began to grin in the most terrific manner.

The Indians gave about one glance. They beheld, as they believed, the devil; the devil in his worst and ugliest form. The sick gentleman had probably been eaten up by him. They gave one roaring chorus of affrighted screams, and without again looking round set off as hard as they could run.

Some civilians of rank who were passing, seeing from a short distance the fall of the palanquin, and the flight of the bearers, rushed up to assist their friend, (for from his distinguishing honours they recognised the equipage of Machewel,) and extricate him from his unpleasant position. Followed by their servants, they actually descended from their own palanquins, and ran across to the succour of their colleague. With some difficulty they burst open the doors. Mr. Maloney put forth his hand to help his friend out. To his horror he left it suddenly bitten. Calcutta put forward his head to look for Machewel, but he suddenly received a blow on it. The next minute out sprang Jacko, who with a cry of delight bounded off towards Chowringee, where he was shortly afterwards recaptured and brought back to the fort.

In the meantime the offended civilians laid a forcomplaint against Machewel for thus allowing monkey to usurp the high honours of a judicial functionary, and only consented to receive an apology on the conditions that Jacko should be put to death, and Tom Machewel sent up to join his regiment.

These terms were complied with. Had they not been consented to, Machewel (*père*) might have got in to a sad scrape.

MISCELLANEA.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—Arrest of the Duke of Brunswick on Suspicion of being one of the Swell Mob.—Most of our readers are aware of the extensive robbery committed at Preston on Monday sen'night, during the celebration of the guild, by a party of accomplished swindlers, who succeeded in introducing themselves to Mr. Marquis, of Accrington, and easing him of his pocket-book, containing 1,900*l* in Bank of England notes, and 100 sovereigns. In the evening of the Thursday following a dashingly-attired foreigner entered one of the hotels in that town and called for a pint of wine, tendering a 5*l* Bank of England note in payment. The waiter having heard a description of the persons by whom the robbery of Mr. Marquis had been effected, fancied that the personal appearance of the strange guest tallied with that of one of the parties implicated in the theft; and this supposition was converted into almost absolute certainty when the former withdrew from his purse a note of the identical bank whose promissory obligations constituted the bulk of the stolen property. Fired with the supposed discovery, he communicated his suspicions to the proprietor of the hotel, who concurred in the probability of the supposition, and despatched a messenger in quest of a policeman, who was ushered into the room where the supposed "conveyancer" was luxuriously reclining on an ottoman, and humming snatches of an opera tune, when his privacy was thus rudely disturbed. The constable, without ceremony, marched up to the sofa, grasped its occupant by the collar, and after stating the nature of the charge against him, blandly desired the favour of his company to the station house. Words are wanting to describe the mingled air of rage and astonishment with which the "strange gentleman" received this intimation and its accompanying infringement of personal liberty. For some moments he seemed deprived of utterance, but at length his tongue resumed its office, when in terms of indignation and disdain, he haughtily repelled the charge, declaring himself to be no less a personage than the Duke of Brunswick. This avowal, however was disregarded by the policeman and his abettors, who considered it a mere artifice resorted to in the hope of overawing them; and in spite of his earnest protest against such a proceeding, dragged him to the police-office, a distance of from 400 to 500 yards, a crowd of persons following, attracted by the rumoured detection of one of the scoundrels by whom Mr. Marquis had been plundered. On arriving there the stranger reiterated his former declaration, and in proof of his assertions referred to the owner of the mansion where he had taken up his stay, and also to several distinguished individuals whom he named. On inquiry this statement proved correct, and his serene highness, after being literally overwhelmed with apologies and protestations of regret for the blunder which had placed him in so awkward a predicament, took his departure, accompanied by Baron Andlau, his equerry, who reached the station-house at the moment of his royal master's liberation. The prince, we understand, has since received from Samuel Horrocks, Esq., the mayor of Preston, a most handsome apology for the unintentional affront, with which his highness has expressed himself satisfied, and thus ends the matter. The festival of the guild exhibited many sights worthy of special commemoration; but the spectacle of a deposed ruler, allied to the most illustrious reigning families of Europe, being dragged to a police-office on a charge of pocket-picking, is we may safely assert, without parallel.—*Ibid* Lancaster Guardian.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wakley, M. P., held an inquest at the Prince George of Cumberland, John-street, Portland Town, on a full grown female infant, recently born, the offspring of a married Malabar woman, named Scorpion, in the service, as wet-nurse, of Mrs. Colonel Mellville, residing at No. 1, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's Park.

Mrs. Charlotte Mellville examined—I am wife of Colonel Mellville, of the East India Company's service, now at Madras (he is the second senior officer in the company's service). The mother of the deceased child is a native of Malabar, and left Madras with me on the 25th of January last. She is the wife of a groom now with my husband. Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning last she woke me, by calling to me in the Malabar tongue to come to her bed-room soon. I complied, and found her in a fainting state, and on inquiring what was the matter with her, she told me she had been just confined, and that the infant was to the water-closet. I instantly despached an f servant * Messenger. It is from this word we have derived th work pawn, applicable to the lo west grede of chessemen see whether he could not save the child if it was alive, but no child was found there. After a short search the child was found dead, in a pail, in the yard. She told me the child was born alive, but she could not tell how long it lived. I suspected she was pregnant, but when I asked her whether that was the fact, she would make no answer, but quickly walk away. I have heard that she endeavoured to make her fellow-servants understand by sign, for she does not speak English, that she was enceinte.

The CORONER—What motive had she for concealing her pregnancy, and do you think she wilfully destroyed the child?

Mrs. Mellville—Oh, no. For destroying it she could have no motive; because she knew that I was fond of her, and would have taken care of herself and infant, and sent them home to Madras. She had a motive, though, for concealing her pregnant condition, for being the wet nurse of one of my children, she knew that if I was aware of the state she was in, she would lose her situation. Her conduct was always good. She told me that before she put away the child, she took it up two or three times, and found it dead. I am confident that she did not even attempt to destroy the child.

Mr. John King, surgeon, of Portland-terrace, detailed with great minuteness, having made a post mortem examination, the external and internal appearances of the body.

The CORONER—What was the precise cause of death Was it caused by circumstances over which the moth had no control?

Witness—Loss of blood. The mother, in my opinion had no control in the cause of death.

The Coroner briefly addressed the jury, and they having consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict of—"Died from loss of blood accidentally caused."

PARISIAN GULLIBILITY.—A few days since, a lady dressed in the first style of fashion, and followed by a nurse bearing a young infant, entered a fashionable shawl depot and requested to be shown some of their most expensive Cashmeres. After some time she fixed on two, amounting together to about 3,000f, and, putting her hand in her reticule for the amount, expressed well feigned surprise at not finding her pocket-book. With great sang froid, however, she drew out the key of her secretaire, and, handing it to the servant, told her to return home and bring her pocket-book, directing her in what part of the secretaire it would be found, she in the meantime would take charge of the child. At the request of the lady the servant was allowed to take the shawls with her. After some time had elapsed the lady affected to become impatient, and saying that the stupid girl surely could not open the secretaire, requested one of the young shopmen to hold the infant while she went to see what had become of her. It will be scarcely credited that this was also allowed. It need not be told that she never returned. The child was after wards found to have been stolen a few hours before from the garden of the Tuileries, doubtless expressly for the purpose.

Some days ago, two young Turks, accompanied by an interpreter, arrived in Paris, and took up their abode at the Hotel du Globe, in the rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, giving their names as Hartimour and Barrhour. They appeared to be rich, and spent money liberally, but still there were certain inexplicable peculiarities in their mode of life. They never went out till the evening set in, nor did they present themselves at the Ottoman embassy. The mystery however, was soon cleared up. Two days ago, officers of police came, and took both the Turkish youths into custody. This was in consequence of a despatch from the French ambassador at Constantinople, sent up by telegraph from Marseilles, announcing that the sons of two opulent merchants at Constantinople had decamped with large sums of money taken from the strong boxes of their respective fathers. In possession of these fine youths were found 50,000f in gold, and about 400,000f in negotiable bills upon Messrs. Lafitte and Co. and other Paris bankers. All this they voluntarily gave up, and then demanded to be taken to the Ottoman ambassador, who claimed them under the law of nations, and who will, no doubt, take care to have them sent back to their parents.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.—After four years' labour the repairs of the astronomical clock at Strasburg are completed, and it will be set in motion on the meeting of the Scientific Congress on the 23th. In this curious piece of mechanism the revolutions of the sun, the moon, and the planets are marked down with scientific exactness. Seven figures represent the seven days of the week, each appearing in its turn on the day allotted to it. The four ages come forward to strike the quarters, and the skeleton Death strikes the hours. At noon the 12 Apostles advance in succession to bend down before the figure of our Saviour, who gives them the benediction. At the same moment a cock claps his wings and crows three times. It is said to be one of most curious pieces of clock-work in Europe.

Madame D., a lady of small independent property, living in the rue St. Dominique, Paris, had, a short time since, by the death of a relation, an increase of fortune, which doubled her income. This accession, which usually brings joy and gladness, had a sinister effect on the mind of Madame D. After a time she became subject to a lowness of spirits, which increased into profound melancholy, attended by fear of being robbed. Under this morbid impression she admitted no one into her apartment, receiving her food from the portress through a small wicket made in the outer door. At length the idea that she would be poisoned seized her diseased imagination, and though for a time she continuen to take in the food brought her, she dared not eat any thing. At lenght, when the portress went to the door, two days ago, Madame D. did not answer her call. The commissary of police came, and entered the apartment. The poor lunatic was found seated in an arm-chair, in such a state of inanition that she expired on the way to a maison de santé where an attempt was made to convey her. On an autopsy being taken, it was ascertained that she had literally starved herself to death.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF WOMAN.—The Westmeath Guardian gives the particulars of a daring feat, performed by a woman named Margaret Hannan. Owen Casey, an emissary it is supposed from some riband lodge, or other secret society, entered the house of Mrs. Mary Donaghoe, of Irishtown, about four o'clock and warned her to give up some land which she held, and from which a man named Taite had been recently ejected. Having delivered his message he left the house, was followed by the woman Hannan, a daughter of Mrs. Donaghoe, and invited back to take some refreshment. The fellow complied, and to his mortification and astonishment had a blunderbuss presented at him by Mistress Margaret, who threatened him with instant death if he stirred from the chimney corner till the police, for whom she despatched a messenger, arrived Casey has been committed to Mullingar Gaol. It is to be hoped the Government will not allow the heroic act of Mrs Hannan to go unrewarded.

HOOD VERSUS GHOSTS.—Ghosts be hanged! No such thing in nature; all laid long ago, before the wood pavement. What should they come for? The colliers may rise for higher wages, and the Chartists may rise for reform, and Joseph Sturge may rise for his health, and bread may rise, and the rising generation may rise but that the dead should rise only to make one's hair rise, is more than I can credit. Suppose yourself a ghost. Well, if you come of your grave to serve a friend, how are you to help him? And if it's an enemy, what's the use of appearing to him; if you can't pitch into him.

A SAGACIOUS ANIMAL.—At the fair of Ballintubber, a horse, on which a celebrated sporting character was mounted, actually kicked two latitats out of a fellow's waistcoat pocket, disabling his arm so as to prevent him effecting service upon the owner; and in less than half an hour after prosecuted two process servers, who had civil bills to serve upon the same gentleman.—[Irish paper. [Let our Americ an friends match this, if they can!]

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